THE TIMES
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Victoria Daily Times.

ARE YOU EDUCATED on the subject of drugs? If so, you already know purity in their composition and accuracy in the compounding of them are essentials; and C. E. Jones, 38 Government Street, guarantees both.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1894. No. 164

RINGS.

RINGS

Children's Rings
Birthday Rings
Friendship Rings
Engagement Rings
Wedding Rings

RINGS

In all the latest designs at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
Manufacturing Jewellers, 47 Government St.

Scientists Claim

That there are ten pounds of glue in the human body. That's the reason that everybody is so stuck on our summer footwear. The prices are right at

Erskine's......

Cor. Government and Johnson Streets.

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(OF LONDON ENGLAND.)

FOUNDED 1782. STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY UNLIMITED.

The above Company, which has been established in Victoria since 1864, is one of the oldest and wealthiest English Companies. Since its establishment it has paid more than £19,000,000 in discharging of claims for losses by fire. The undersigned, as agents, have full power to write polices, and settle all losses and claims without reference elsewhere.

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FIVE SISTERS BLOCK VICTORIA, B. C.

WEILER BROS.,

Are prepared to supply with all the requisite articles for the "Fruit Season."

Preserving Kettles.
Preserving Crocks.
Fruit Jars (all sizes). Jelly Glasses.

ASK FOR MASON'S RELIABLE FRUIT JARS.

51 TO 55 FORT STREET.

A Beautiful Gown.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

It is a frequent experience with ladies that when the dress is bought with care, and made with taste, some indefinable thing is lacking to give it the perfect touch of beauty. It is the supplying of this that has made

PRIESTLEY'S DRESS FABRICS

universally esteemed. Priestley's Black Dress Goods, made in Henriettas, Crape Cloths, etc., are such a cunning and effective blend of silk and wool that when the dress is made it drapes in perfect gracefulness, giving to the figure that charm without which the costliest dress that Worth ever made is a mere distress.

5

Fashionable Ladies

All Recommend the Use of

BABY'S OWN SOAP

For softening the skin of face or hands and keeping it healthy and fresh.

There is nothing better either, for baby's soft skin. Beware of imitations.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,
Manufacturers, Montreal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of British Columbia will meet on Monday, July 9th in the Library, Provincial Parliament buildings. jly7-1t

GO TO SAMPSON'S BOOK EXCHANGE to-night if you want something to read. Books sold at half price; novels exchanged for 5 cents each. july7-1t

"BR. SHIP BENMORE"

CAPT. SCOTT.

All claims in connection with repairs to the above vessel are to be sent to the undersigned not later than Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 12 noon.
ROBT. WARD & CO., Ltd. Lia., Agents
jly7-td (Colonist Copy.)

Coal! Coal! Coal!
And Wood.

We are still supplying the BEST Coal and Wood in the market.

The Central Coal and Wood Yard,
Office 6 Trounce Avenue, Telephone 65.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Sale, Farming Lands, Fraser River, Monday, July 16th, at 11 a.m.

I will sell at my salesroom, Wharf street, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated 2nd February, 1891, and registered in the Land Registry Office, New Westminster, on the 24th June, 1891, in Charge Book vol. 10, folio 650, all those pieces or parcels of land situate in New Westminster District, known as legal subdivision of one, seven and eight of section number six, township fifteen, east of coast meridian.

Also lot four hundred and forty-one, group one, township fourteen, in said district, save and except that portion thereof being the right of way of the C.P.R., with all improvements on said lands. This property will be sold en bloc. Terms of sale cash.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

If This Should Meet the Eye
Of any person requiring

Lumber

Call at the ROCK BAY LUMBER YARD for cash prices. You will save MONEY by doing so.

EWEN MORRISON, Proprietor.

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Capital Stock: $150,000.

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This Company will distribute among its subscribers, on the

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3,432 Works of Art, aggregating in value $65,115. Every subscriber has an equal chance.

The Grand Prize is a Group of Works of Art valued at $18,750. Subscription tickets for sale at the New Brunswick Royal Art Union Gallery in St. John, N. B. Price $1.00 each. In addition to the monthly chance of winning a valuable prize, the holder of 12 consecutive monthly subscription tickets, will receive an original Work of Art, by such artists as Thos. Moran, N. A.; Wm. H. Shelton and others.

Send money for subscriptions by registered letter, money order, bank check or draft, to

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ROYAL ART UNION, Ltd.,
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THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Sardinian	July 14
Allan Line, Numidian	July 21
Dominion Line, Vancouver	July 14
Dominion Line, Oregon	July 21
Beaver Line, Huron	July 11
Beaver Line, Ontario	July 18

From New York.

Cunard Line, Campania	July 14
Cunard Line, Servia	July 17
White Star Line, Majestic	July 11
White Star Line, Germanic	July 18
American Line, New York	July 11
American Line, Paris	July 18
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	July 17
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Ems	July 21
Anchor Line, Furnessia	July 14
Anchor Line, Anchoria	July 21
Allan State Line, Nebraska	July 20
Allan State Line, California	August 3

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $14 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Orders for changes in the reading of advertisements must be handed in to the Times office before 10 a.m. to insure insertion the same day. New advertisements, displayed, will be received up to 3 p.m. and small ads. until 4 p.m. Merchants and other patrons will aid us a great deal by observing these rules, as the work of re-setting requires time and care, and cannot be done satisfactorily when the paper is being prepared for press.

Fourteen Killed.

Madrid, July 7.—A passenger train was thrown from the embankment near Bilboa to-day. Fourteen were killed and fourteen injured.

Representative Lisle Dead.

Washington, July 7.—Representative Lisle died at his home at Winchester, Ky., last night.

CRISIS NEAR AT HAND.

Expected That Either a Fight Will Occur or the Strike Will be Ended To-Day.

War Department Assumes Control of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Chicago, July 7.—United States officers and police believe the crisis of the big strike will come to-day. They believe that the day will either see trains running upon all roads or the crowds fired upon by the soldiers. Late last night an order was sent to commanding officers of all police sections stating that all tracks must be guarded by police and soldiers within the city limits. The order goes on to say that all crossings and tracks must be kept clear and that if bullets are necessary to enforce a right of way to use them. The strikers insist that they will not allow trains to run if they can prevent them by moral suasion. They assert that if to-day's work results in the loss of life the railway companies must bear the blame. The more conservative of the strikers say they will keep away and allow the roads to send out trains if they can get crews to man them. They also say they will respect the law. Battery E with four gatling guns is in Dexter park at the stock yards fighting the force in the yard, which now numbers three thousand.

Philadelphia, July 7.—John W. Hayes, secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor, left Philadelphia this morning for Elberon, N. J., where in company with the delegation of Chicago business men he will endeavor to induce Pullman to take some action looking to the settlement of the strike. Hayes said the counsel of the Knights of Labor are preparing papers looking to the impeachment of the attorney-general for calling out the troops without authority of the law, and will present them to congress in a few days.

Minneapolis, July 7.—Indiana troops will be ordered out to-day to take a hand in moving trains. Governor Matthews says he is determined to move trains.

New York, July 7.—A Cincinnati dispatch to Vice-president Layng of the Big Four says the firemen of the Chicago division have decided to stand by the engineers. All trains are moving.

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—The report sent out of rioting at 5.45 this morning is not true. The city at this hour, 8.30, is quiet. Four regiments of infantry are camped at Thirty-fifth street and Fourth avenue. The most effective points are the R. I. and Western Indiana tracks. The indications are that the embargo on transportation within the city limits will be raised this morning.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., July 7.—Regular troops, shortly after seven o'clock, charged a crowd in the yards west of Halstead street, which had congregated in the vicinity of a beef train. The yards were quickly cleared and a dead line was established two hundred feet from the car. The mob then went along the Lake Shore tracks towards the Fort Wayne crossing. The buildings trades council at a meeting last night adopted a resolution in favor of a general strike.

Chicago, July 7.—Word was received from the Stock Yards shortly before ten o'clock to-day, that a mob of three thousand were destroying the Grand Trunk round house at 49th street. Troops were at once sent to the scene. After a running fight, in which a number of shots were fired, the police captured one of the party of men engaged in tearing up the Fort Wayne tracks early this morning near 47th street. No one is allowed on the tracks without authority. The fires among the rolling stock on the Panhandle road were extinguished at one o'clock this morning. Fully one thousand cars were burned.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—General Shofield has issued an order directing General Merritt at St. Paul to assume control of the Northern Pacific railway lines, and to keep them open as a military road.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—It is stated that General Brooke at Omaha will assume control of the Union Pacific as a military road.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 7.—The Pennsylvania company officials acknowledge that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road is completely tied up west of Fort Wayne. It is expected at to-morrow's meeting of railway employees they will decide what course is to be pursued.

Trinidad, Col., July 7.—All [illegible] have resumed service. The strike is practically ended.

New York, July 7.—The big strike in the west is daily decreasing the food supply and prices are going up. Vice-President Porter of Pullman has gone to Long Branch to have a conference with Pullman. Superintendent Vanettan of the New York Central stated to-day, his latest advices from Buffalo were that all was quiet. He said he would not be surprised if the strike extended to that point.

Chicago, July 7.—President Debs was served to-day with the injunction issued several days ago by the Federal court.

Fort Smith, July 7.—The strike has reached Van Buren on the Missouri Pacific road.

Colorado Springs, Col., July 7.—Colorado division of the American Railroad Union, has decided not to strike.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—The federal courts last night issued an omnibus injunction against Debs et al.

Denver, Col., July 7.—There is a slight change throughout this and adjacent states in the American Railroad Union strike generally. Conditions are slightly more favorable for the railroad companies. An attempt was made to burn a bridge near Newcastle last night.

Oakland, Cal., July 7.—It is reported that large accessions are being made to the membership, and the A. R. U. men are congratulating themselves over the application and admission to membership in their order of the second assistant engineer of the U. S. coast defence vessel Monterey, named Vancourt.

Oakland, Cal., July 7.—The persistence which marked the strike at the outset is still apparent. No concessions are either given or expected. As outlined by the U. P. yesterday the railroad has directed to do nothing until the federal authorities prevent any interference on the part of the strikers. The latter maintain an almost perfect system of surveillance and have at all times a large number of their associates watching points at which there is any likelihood of a move. Their pickets extend to the remotest of railroad territory and by constant vigilance detect the slightest effort to regain lost ground. Watches are changed morning and night. A large squad which was sent out last night to First and Webster streets where the narrow guage line cars lie stalled, had an exciting time. About 2:20 this morning pickets brought information that an effort was being made at the narrow gauge round house at the Alameda mole to get up a train. They rushed immediately across the trestle at the foot of Webster street for the mole. A fireman claims that one of the railroad men was trying to fill a boiler with water in one of the killed engines preparatory to starting the fire. The engine was captured, water run out and precautions taken against a repetition. It appears the round house, hotel and some private houses at this point are supplied with water from the same pump. For this reason the strikers say they are not inclined and did not shut off the supply.

Los Angeles, July 7.—The situation this morning is unchanged. The plumbers and gas fitters' union endorsed the A. R. U. last night. A heavy mail from the north arrived via Santa Rosa at an early hour to-day. The blockade is not raised. Several local trains made up by officials will get out during the day. Judge Ross at the opening of the United States court to-day announced that he had not time to consider and it would be several days before a decision would be ready in the Heart contempt case. Attorneys for the members of the mediation committee, who were indicted by the federal grand jury, were questioned by the jurors as to their prejudices at great length one by one. The objections of the district attorney were generally overruled. The object is to have the indictment quashed.

The question will likely take all day.

The Southern Pacific trains throughout this division resumed this morning with their regular crews. No trouble of any kind was experienced. The crews responded promptly when called. The Santa Fe road sent out the San Diego trains and locals with scab engine crews and brakemen, and nearly all the regular conductors. Business men and merchants are holding a conference.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

The New Constitution Went Into Effect on July 4.

San Francisco, July 7.—The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under of date of June 29, per steamer Monowai, which arrived this morning, says:

The constitutional convention on June 26th adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, that this constitutional convention arrange to close its labors on or before Tuesday, July 3, and that a public proclamation of the constitution of the republic of Hawaii be made on the fourth day of July, at such time and place as may be approved. Be it further resolved, that the Hon. Sanford Ballard Dole then and there take the oath of president of the republic of Hawaii and announce the names of his cabinet. Be it further resolved, that a committee of five members of this convention be appointed to make all necessary arrangements."

Col. V. V. Ashford said this week to the chief justice that the natives were totally unavailable for making any resistance to the government, and any insurrection or revolution which depended on them was hopeless. Ashford with Bob Wilcox headed such an insurrection in 1892, hoping to make a republic and secure annexation, but they were arrested by Wilson before they could get their forces into action.

The Japanese commissioner has asked and received permission for the men of the Congo to land for shore drill. This accentuates the recent decision made against the British forces.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Senator John Glazier Dead—Col. Powell Reinstated.

Ottawa, July 7.—Senator John Glazier died at the Grand Union, where he was staying, early this morning. He was born at Sunbury, N. B., and was 84 years of age. He was ill for about a week, being present at the opening of the intercolonial conference. Deceased was a Liberal and was appointed to the senate in 1868.

There was no session of the colonial conference yesterday afternoon, several of the delegates visiting the experimental farm, while others were shown over Eddy's paper mills. The delegates will leave Ottawa on Tuesday for Toronto. On Wednesday morning they will go to Niagara and in the evening attend the board of trade banquet in Toronto. The next day they leave for Kingston to run the rapids at Montreal. The succeeding days will be spent in Montreal and Quebec. The Quebec board of trade has asked them to accept a banquet.

The total revenue for the twelve months was $35,000,000 and the expenditure $30,750,000.

Col. Powell was reinstated to-day as adjutant-general of militia by Major-General Herbert. This does away with the idea that Herbert will resign.

The Tariff Bill.

Washington, July 7.—In the house today the tariff bill was reported by Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee with the recommendation that the senate amendments be non-concurred in. An order from the committee on rules was adopted allowing two hours debate on the bill, after which a motion to non-concur was agreed to. The house adjourned out of respect for Representative Lisle.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

RETURNING TO THE STATES.

Last Remnant of Sitting Bull's Tribe Arrive in Their Old Home From Canada.

Old Men Travelling on Foot in a Half Starved and Naked Condition.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received information from Capt. W. H. Clapp, acting Indian agent at Fort Berthold agency in North Dakota, of the arrival of the last remnant of the followers of Sitting Bull, who fled into British possessions after the Custer massacre in 1876. The return of these Indians completes a work that the government had on its hands since the day of the killing of General Custer. In 1887 the privy council of Canada, with the approval of the governor-general, officially notified the United States of the presence of Sioux Indians within British possessions, stating that owing to their destitute condition permits for the purchase of limited quantities of ammunition had been granted them, but that their presence was a source of grave apprehension on the part of both Indian and white population of that part of Canada, and requesting the United States without delay to take such steps as would induce the Indians and any others who might cross the boundary line to return to their reservations in the United States. In accordance with the request a commission, consisting of Gen. Terry and A. J. Lawrence, was appointed by the president to proceed to Fort Walsh to negotiate with Sitting Bull for his peaceful return to the United States and settle at some agency. At the council Sitting Bull and his chiefs declined all proposals made by the commission and announced their desire and intention to remain in British possessions. After the close of the council the Canadian authorities conferred with the Indians, warning them that no help whatever, beyond protection, could be expected from the Canadian government and that the crossing of the line by any of their young men with hostile intent would be considered an act of hostility by both governments. With this full understanding the Indians adhered to their former decision and the commission returned, and Sitting Bull and his followers were declared no longer wards of the government. The Indian bureau continued to make overtures for the big chief's return. Sitting Bull at last consented to return and did so, followed by a large number of his band, who were assigned to the different reservations. Now the last who remained stubborn in their refusal to return to the United States have come back. There are 42 in this party now on its way to Fort Berthold and they are in a pitiable condition, without provisions or suitable clothing. Many even of the old men, Capt. Clapp says, are on foot and progress will be slow. Two or three are seriously ill from exposure and fatigue, and one of them is likely to die on the road. The captain intends to put them in camp for necessary rest and feed them while at Fort Berthold and ration those who continue to other reservations.

A BLOODY FIGHT.

An Outlaw and a Deputy Marshal Fall Foul of One Another.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7.—United States marshals tried to arrest Alford Roody at Tracy City last night, where he was found in a shanty operating a wild cat still. A bloody fight ensued. J. T. Smith, a deputy marshal, was killed instantly, three balls of 41 calibre entering his head. Roody was shot with buckshot in the hip. Smith had a bench warrant for Roody. Roody was sent to the penitentiary a short time ago for three years for sending obscene matter through the mails. He was released on a promise of good behavior. Roody and his brother last Sunday had a fight with a deputy marshal named Phillips, whom they dangerously wounded with sticks. Roody is under arrest, several citizens guarding him.

SOME RETURNS.

Elections on the Mainland Go Largely Opposition.

The following returns from several polling places on the Mainland were received just before going to press:

Port Hammond—Sword, Opp., 30; Lefevre, Gov., 13.

Langley—Forster, Opp., 64; Punch, Gov., 20.

Burnaby—Power House—Kidd, Opp., 31; Douglas, Gov., 25.

Union—Hunter polled 108; Dr. Scharschmidt, 44.

No Survivors.

London, July 7.—The Wilson line steamer Alecto, from New York for this port, while passing Portland Hill to-day signalled that she had none of the excursionists of the tug Nicol, which foundered off Sandy Hook June 24th. This was the last hope that there were any survivors of the party missin.

Miscellany.

Some particulars are just to hand from Australia regarding the liquidation of the Mercantile Bank, which discloses a much worse condition than that set forth in the report of July, 1892. At that time the loss to the realization of the estate was estimated at £835,408, while, according to the present statement of the liquidators, it is likely to reach [illegible]. One of the most remarkable items is a deficiency of £27,000 in connection with the advances made by the bank to its officials, auditors and solicitors. Out of 600 mortgaged properties held about 400 represent mere allotments in the suburbs. So far 4s. 2d. in the £1 has been paid to the creditors, and there is hope that another 7s. or 7s. 6d. in all may in the end be paid. This expectation is based on a hope that certain assets, valued at £628,000, may realise that sum.

WILL NOT GIVE IN.

Strikers and Officials Adhere to Their First Formed Determination.

Militia Not Strong Enough to Cope With the Thousands of Strikers.

Chicago, July 5.—The sun went down on by far the most turbulent and critical day thus far in the unparalleled railroad strike and boycott. When it opened there was a general feeling that its passage would go far toward clearing the atmosphere, if indeed it did not practically lift the embargo on commerce which has held this city in its grip for the past week. This expectation was caused by reliance on the federal troops in the most dangerous districts, but the situation at the close of the day is such that it must be admitted that the hope indulged in in this regard has not been justified. The troops are few in number, and when they were divided into squads and distributed at parts separated at considerable distance it soon became evident that their prestige had been dissipated at the same time.

Instead of fleeing in fear before the faces of the soldiers, as was predicted, the turbulent thousands surged around the little bands and jeered and hooted at them, cast vile epithets at them, and literally played hide and seek with them, stopping trains at will, and generally rendering the embargo in the military district stronger than before, though the strikers did not resist Uncle Sam's men. Again, when there were thousands of them about a train which it was sought to move, they gave way like water before the levelled bayonets of a single company of infantry or the trampling of a single squad of cavalry. Like water, too, they closed in again at a point close behind. They turned switches, derailed freight cars in front of slow moving trains, and played all sorts of railroad tricks with which the soldiers were unacquainted. Thus it was that the troops at the stock yards, in perseverance and silence, spent the entire day in a vain endeavor to get one train load of dressed beef out of sight of the starting point.

Another and pleasanter thing this experience showed, and that was the admirable coolness, self-possession and discipline of the troops throughout an exciting twelve hours. Not a single shot was fired and not a man was pricked with a bayonet, which argues that with force enough the soldiers would have done the work which was expected of them. The quantity was lacking.

Aside from the immediate district where the troops were operating there was plenty of excitement and disorder. Great mobs gathered on the Lake Shore, Alton, West Shore and Rock Island railroad tracks and proceeded to obstruct them by overturning box cars, breaking switches and the like. At one time they set fire to a signal tower and an interlocking box, though the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. In two instances there was bloodshed. On the Western Indian tracks a hard pressed special policeman fired on his pursuers, wounding a striker in the leg. On the Lake Shore road an official of that company in charge of a train he was endeavoring to force through, emptied his revolver point blank into the masses of strikers before him, and it is believed he wounded two or three. He was saved from the fury of the mob, as was his engineer, who put on steam and ran back to the point of starting. Shortly after noon a mob numbering two thousand started north on the Lake Shore tracks at Thirty-seventh street, overturning cars and obstructing the line in every possible way. They were not checked until they reached Twenty-second street, where a heavy force of police was massed and succeeded in turning them back. During the afternoon Mayor Hopkins and Chief of Police Brennan went down to the Lake Shore road with an official of that line, intending to go to the stock yards. The course was obstructed, and they were compelled to finish the journey on foot.

Of the striking men it may be said the situation broadened wi th the day. The Big Four, on which it was presumed traffic would be resumed immediately, was practically tied up.

At the stock yards at 5.30 Special Gregory of the Western Indian railway, shot two men in the legs who had made an attempt on his life. The shooting was done in self-defence. Two cars loaded with meat were overturned near the Fort Wayne crossing. The Union Stock Yards Switching Company have been blocked by four freight cars which the strikers placed across the track. From there they proceeded to the round house for the purpose of piling some box cars on the switch leading to the round house, so that no engines could be got in or out of that building. Inspector Hunt with fifty policemen met the mob, however, and scared them away. The mob is very rambid and bept on doing everything to destroy property. There are lagge crowds blocking evrey street and all the railways in the stock yards district.

After a personal inspection of the scenes of violence near Fortieth street this afternoon Mayor Hopkins returned to the city hall, and for half an hour was closeted with corporation counsel Reubens. At the expiration of their interview a letter was dispatched to Chief of Police Brennan and the following proclamation issued:

"The events of the last twenty-four hours render it necessary that extraordinary measures be taken to preserve the public peace and safety. The mayor of the city of Chicago has the legal right to demand the services of every able-bodied man in the city and to call upon the militia, if necessary, to suppress riots or other disorderly conduct, and he will certainly exercise every power vested in him by law for the protection of property and the preservation of public peace. He asks every citizen to do his duty in preserving the peace and avoiding crowds congregated; to attend to his own particular affairs, and to see that all women and children are kept away from the railroad tracks. The mayor intends to enforce every law of the state and ordinance of the city, and he confidently relies upon the people of Chicago to aid him in his efforts in that behalf. If the well disposed comply with this request as indicated, he will, no doubt, find a means of preventing the evil disposed from violating the laws. The police force is hereby directed to disperse every assemblage of persons in the public streets and on or near railroad tracks, and to promptly arrest all persons who refuse to disperse on demand.

"JOHN P. HOPKINS, Mayor."

President Debs and the directors met representatives of the Chicago typographical union this afternoon and were informed that if it could be shown that any good would be done by such a move every union printer in the country would strike in sympathy with the American Railway Union. They only await the proper showing and a request from the union officials to strike.

San Francisco, July 5.—The seventh day of the great railroad strike closes with the blockade more complete in Northern California than it has been at any time since Debs ordered the members of the American Railway Union to strike. At Sacramento and Oakland the embargo enforced by the strikers is absolute, not a wheel being allowed to turn, and at no other point in the state is the Southern Pacific Company doing any business.

At Oakland the strikers are in absolute control. There, too, the state militia proved of no avail, for the militiamen are with the strikers. Companies from Petaluma, San Rafael and Santa Rosa had been ordered to Oakland, but they were sent home without being ordered against the strikers. This morning the company fired up two switch engines on the Oakland Mole. No sooner had this been done than a mob of three hundred strikers bore down upon the yards and captured the locomotives. They ran the engines on switches, blew off the steam, raked out the fires and let out the water. The railroad officials made no attempt to turn a wheel. While this riot was in progress on Oakland Mole thousands of people who live on the Oakland side of the bay and do business in San Francisco stood on the shores waiting for transprtatin. All the regulr ferry boats had been stopped, and to make the blockade more complete three big ferry boats that were temporarily running up Oakland creek grounded at low tide and stuck fast in the creek. From 8 o'clock until after 10 o'clock there was no communication. No Oaklanders reached San Francisco until 12.30. No trains on the coast division are running out of San Francisco.

At San Jose a large force of strikers stormed the passage of trains by throwing themselves on the track. Many of the interior towns are already running short of supplies and are complaining bitterly.

Fireman Wing, who was accidentally shot by a militiaman at Sacramento yesterday, died to-day.

Los Angeles, July 5.—In the United States circuit court this afternoon Judge Ross, in ordering the omnibus injunction now being served throughout the country to prevent interference with the United States mails, did not confine his orders to the strikers alone. The writs were served as well upon Division Superintendent Muir, of the Southern Pacific, General Manager Wade ,of the Santa Fe, and, in fact, on all persons in any way connected with either road at this point.

Sacramento, July 5.—Very little of importance transpired here to-day. The strikers are in full possession of the depot, but are orderly and quiet. No additional violence has yet been reported. This morning J. E. Camp, a prominent fruit grower, visited the depot and offered to supply the strikers with fruit and vegetables during the present difficulty. His offer was accepted amid the wildest cheering. The strikers have established headquarters at Front and K streets. This morning they held an enthusiastic meeting and decided to stand firm.

The troops have been temporarily withdrawn from the depot and are now at the armory. Yesterday morning all the members of the local militia who participated in the late farce were deprived of their arms and uniform by order of Gen. Sheehan. The Stockton companies have been ordered home in disgrace.

The Dunsmuir train, consisting of engine, mail car and four coaches, reached here shortly before 2 o'clock this morning. There were about two hundred and fifty strikers on board.

Several conferences were held between the railroad officials and the strikers today, but nothing was accomplished. The strikers still adhere to their former determination that they are willing to move the mail trains, but draw the line at Pullman sleepers. Leader Knox today offered to provide a full crew to take out the mail train, but his offer was refused. The railroad officials are strangely reticent as to what they intend to do. They are making no attempt to move the trains and emphatically refuse to give any information.

At a conference between the business men's committee and the American Railway Union executive committee to-night the strikers stated their position to be:

First—That the strike would not be raised unless the Pullman company consented to return to the wages paid to its employes and as existing in 1893.

Second—That the Southern Pacific system abrogate their contract with the Pullman company, and if need be purchase the interest of the Pullman company in their sleeping cars, etc., and entirely obliterate the name of Pullman; and, coupled with the last condition, that all trainmen and shopmen of the Southern Pacific railway system be restored to the respective positions occupied by them before the strike.

Third—That the men are willing to transport mail and express matter, but that alone, declining to concede that the passenger and freight service is any part of the mail train; that passengers and freight cannot be hauled in the present exigency, even though there may be no Pullman coaches attached.

Portland, July 5.—Everything is quiet in the local strike situation to-day. All passenger trains have left the union depot on schedule time, without any interference on the part of the American Railway Union. The Southern Pacific to-night dispatched the California express under a guard of twenty deputy marshals.

Chicago, July 6.—Two hundred and twenty-eight freight cars on the Pan Handle track, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets, a distance of about one mile, were totally destroyed by fire between the hours of six and eight o'clock to-night. Shortly after five o'clock this evening immense crowds of men, women and boys were seen coming from the stock yards towards the network of tracks at the crossing of Forty-seventh street. The mob was augmented every minute by a seemingly never-ending string of strikers and their sympathisers, and at about six o'clock fully four thousand people were massed along the track from Forty-fifth street south. They were the stock yards crowd intent on a repetition of last night's destruction, and the few police who remained on duty were powerless. They were not even noticed by the strikers, who went to work at once. "Down the tracks!" was the cry, and with a rush the crowd started southward. A bunch of waste was stolen from a switchman's shanty and soaked in "dope" used in oiling the cars made an excellent torch. At Forty-seventh street five cars standing on the Grand Trunk line were the first to meet destruction. Some of them were loaded, but this did not deter the frenzied crowd from their work, and the seals were broken and the doors slid back. A bunch of burning waste was thrown inside, quickly igniting the contents, and in less than three minutes the five cars were blazing fiercely. Without waiting to see that the work was complete the crowd surged on. They kept to the Pan Handle tracks, at a Forty-ninth street came upon six more cars. These were fired in at winkling, and on went the crowd.

In the Garfield boulevard yards of the Pan Handle four tracks were full of freight cars, more than half of, which were loaded. At this crossing is located a switchman's tower, and this was first fired. Then the mob turned its attention to the cars on the sidings, but for some reason fired but one of them—a car of dressed beef which had been started outward several days ago. They suddenly stopped their incendiarism and turned their attention to tearing up the switches. After a number had been rendered useless the mob continued on its way southward. A strong wind was blowing, and the flames were quickly spread across three or four tracks which were filled with cars. The railroad people say there were fifty cars, forty of which were loaded. All were soon a mass of flames. About thirty of the cars were filled with coal and the heat was intense. Fifteen of the cars were filled with meat from the big packing houses of Armour, Swift and Nelson Morris. By this time the fire department had been advised of fires further north on the tracks and had sent their forces there. But on learning of the seriousness of the situation at Fifty-eighth street they abandoned their fight further northward and came to the scene of the conflagration which promised to be serious. Upon the approach to the fire of the police department the mob turned about and started for the city. On the way to Forty-fifth street they set fire to all the cars that they had missed in their hurried trip southward. No water could be obtained near the Garfield boulevard yards, and the cars were slowly burned up. It was noticed that the leaders of the mob were mostly foreigners, and as they retraced their steps a few of the leaders, accompanied by hundreds, started off in the direction of the stock yards. There are three hundred and fifty cars in the district now in possession of the mob, and it is probable all will be destroyed by midnight.

11.30 p.m.—A mob of three or four hundred is burning cars in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yards at Hawthorne, seven miles out. Four have been destroyed up to this hour, and it is reported that there are many other fires springing up in different parts of the yards. A mob of about three hundred people has held almost complete away in the territory, including the towns of Kensington, Burnside, Fordham and Grand Crossing on the outskirts of the city, along the Illinois Central tracks, since three o'clock this morning. During the day two men were shot by a railroad detective, who was with difficulty pulled from the infuriated mob. Upwards of two hundred cars, some of them Pullman sleepers, were burned. These depredations were continued until late into the night.

At midnight it is reported at the headquarters of the American Railway Union that the general workmaster workman had issued an order calling out the K. of L. in the state of New York, where the order is said to have a membership of twenty-five thousand. The members of the American Railway Union in Buffalo, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Pa., were ordered out to-night by the board of directors. President Debs, it was said, is in route for Buffalo for the purpose of soliciting the general support and co-operation of the employes of all roads entering at that point.

The sky is lighted up with the glare of the flames from the thousand or more of freight cars that are burning on the Grand Trunk at Fifty-first street. A hundred police have gone to the scene with orders to shoot on sight if they are attacked. The loss to the Grand Trunk will be enormous. A mob began work on the Burlington shortly before midnight, burning many cars in the yards at Hawthorne. It is thought that five hundred cars have been destroyed on the different roads during the day and up to midnight. Sixty freight cars on the Wisconsin road at Fifty-first street yards were destroyed by fire to-night. One million dollars worth of property belonging to the railroad and residents of the neighborhood is endangered.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 6.—The following telegram received from President Eugene V. Debbs to-night by Charles Naylor, an organizer of the American Railway Union now in this city, says: "We have assurance that within forty-eight hours every labor organization in the country will come to our rescue. The fight is on and our men are acquitting themselves like heroes. Here and there one weakens, but our case is strengthened by a dozen going in his place. Every man must quit work; there can be no half grounds. The men must be for us or against us. Our cause is gaining ground daily, and success is only a question of a few days."

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

EVERYTHING, when the name implies a reputation and a guarantee.

This name tells the story.

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE!

JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF

ECL'PSES

All Meat Extracts and Home Made Beef Tea.

It is FIFTY TIMES as nourishing and makes a strengthening and invigorating beverage.

MARTIN & ROBERTSON, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, Agents for British Columbia.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—or—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

W. J. HANNA,

Graduate U. S. College of Embalming

PARLORS, 102 DOUGLAS ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

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THOS. STOREY,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Office: 90 Johnson St.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.

136 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. s19-tf

Great Northern Railway

Grand Excursion

—TO—

SPOKANE

On account of the Shristian Endeavor State Convention to be held at Spokane July 3rd to 5th, 1894, the Great Northern Railway will make the rate of one fare for the round trip.

Fare only $19.30, Victoria to Spokane and return.

Tickets on sale July 2nd. Good to return July 5th.

The Great Northern is the official route for Washington delegation. Delegates and their friends will leave Seattle on the night of July 2nd, at 10:30 by special train, and a pleasant time is assured every one.

Train leaves Victoria at 9 o'clock a.m. July 2nd.

For tickets, berths and reservations and all information call or write

C. H. RATTRAY,
General Agent G. N. Ry.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Via Revelstoke

TO

Robson, Fort Shepherd,
Slocan, Hendryx,
Ainsworth, Nelson,
Balfour, Pilot Bay,
Kaslo, AND ALL
Kootenay Points.

For passenger and freight rates apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
GEO. McL. BROWN, Victoria.
Dist. Pass. Agent,
Vancouver.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth,
Fargo,
Grand Forks
Cookston,
Winnipeg,
Helena and
Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

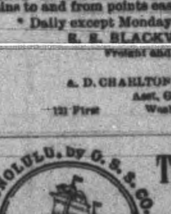
SPEED	Victoria Route.						TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."						1117
8 30 pm	Lv	MI	...*Victoria...	110	Ar		4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv		1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	...Seattle...	28	Lv		10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...*Tacoma...	MI	Lv		8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

R. R. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent,
Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent,
121 First Washington, Portland,Or



HONOLULU, BY O. S. S. CO.
ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, August 4th, 1894, at 2 p. m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Monowai, Thursday, July 26th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, H. E. CONNON, Agent,
District Agent. Bastion Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER,
Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

City of Puebla - - - - July 7

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 23,

Taking effect June 28th, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 15:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, JOHN IRVING,
General Agent. Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND (READ UP) No. 1 Passenger Daily	SOUTH BOUND (READ UP) No. 3 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays	Miles from Wellington	NORTH BOUND (READ DOWN) No. 2 Passenger Daily	NORTH BOUND (READ DOWN) No. 4 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays	Miles from Victoria
VICTORIA	[illegible]	8:00 P M	[illegible]	8:00 A M	3:00 P M	[illegible]
RUSSELL'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ESQUIMALT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDSTREAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUMMIT SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McPHERSON'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOKSILAH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUNCAN'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOMENOS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OYSTER BAY SIDG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NANAIMO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WELLINGTON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, JOSEPH HUNTER,
President. Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR,
Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

QUICK TIME ! ! !

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address

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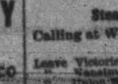
ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER



JOAN

J. R. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria .... Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox .... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Union Wharf Thursdays at 8 a.m. for Nanaimo returning to Union Wharf same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo .... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria .... Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdes Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street.

OUR BRITISH BUDGET.

Turpin's Great Invention—It is a Remarkable Engine of Destruction.

An Inventor Who is "Not Without Honor Save in His Own Country.

London, June 16.—Even perfide Albion and her Congo arrangements are this morning forgotten in Paris, for in all men's minds there is the one absorbing question whether M. Turpin's new engine of destruction is as formidable as it is made out to be by the inventor. Let us say a few words about the inventor. He is still a very young man, who has had a remarkable past. He it was who, nine years ago, invented the smokeless powder, which has already been adopted by every country in the world as the only possible propelling force of the future. Later on his researches in chemistry, and particularly in picric acid, enabled him to evolve melenite, for describing the constituents of which at length in a French paper he was cast in prison by M. de Freycinet, and kept immured for nearly two years and six months, during which time he wrote a remarkable treatise on the stars that at once ranks him with our leading astronomers. M. Turpin eventually, through some newspaper friends, obtained a hearing outside his prison walls, and when France came to find out how bitterly he was persecuted because, in reality, he had spoken too plainly of the bribery and corruption running riot through the French government and its immediate coadjutors, there was a loud outcry and he was released. From that moment M. Turpin, an astronomer, an inventor, a chemist, and an engineer—perhaps one also might add, a genius—has been devising an engine of war which one might well designate as infernal, since it puts one in mind of that mighty machine devised by Satan, in Milton's "Paradise Lost," for the overthrow of the heavenly host. It consists of specially designed cannon, each of which can, when required, be made to work separately, but can be made to work better together, and with more deadly effect. The cannon are to all appearance ordinary field pieces, but running from under the breech to the ground is a hollowed out rain full of mechanism so arranged that nothing but a shot from the enemy could upset its working. Six of these cannon are placed in line, and the tubes are inserted in a trough on wheels, which has beforehand been filled with small shells. As soon as the jolting has been made, which takes seven to ten seconds, the six guns begin automatically to belch forth their fire, the artillerists having merely to direct them. When the guns cease firing it is of course a sign that the trough is empty. It is then instantly wheeled away, and the next trough is fastened on. Practically each trough represents the but of a magazine rifle, only that, instead of ordinary cartridges, shell is used, and there is no need of human manipulation to pull a trigger, the entire action being electrical, and, of course, mechanical. A train of 25 of these Turpin six-set guns, which are very light, can throw 7500 shot a minute over a distance of two miles, so that all the battles of the future must be determined at a distance. The natural anger of the French nation that this valuable invention of one of her own sons should have been sold to Germany is recoiling on the head of the war minister, General Mercier, who was first offered it. Mr. Turpin's treatment, however, is only on a par with the way in which inventors are received by those in authority in this country. The most deadly weapon of modern times, the Zalinski dynamite gun, was first submitted to Whitehall; now it cannot be purchased for money, America having a first charge on the rights.

The Handel Festival this year is one of the best programmes ever seen, and among the new faces which the great glass dome will welcome beneath its friendly shelter will be those of Mme. Melba, the celebrated Australian, and Miss Clara Butt, Mmes. Albani and Clara Samuell, the Misses Marian McKenzie, Anna Williams and Emma Juch are among the leading lady vocalists, and Messrs. Lloyd, Santley, Ben Davis and Salmond are the male vocalists. This great festival replenishes the great Crystal Palace coffers annually to the extent of some £30,000, and as long as the veteran baton wielder, Auguste Manns, continues to do his work as well as he has in the past, this classical annual gathering, which draws its audiences from all parts of England, must continue to flourish. It has gone on now uninterruptedly for 37 years, but although Mr. Manns has been at the palace almost since Sir Joseph Paxton put the last finishing touch to it, he has only conducted at the festival for eleven years.

Some days ago it was intimated that an invasion of the British kitchen from abroad loomed in the distance. It is, however, not only the kitchen, but every department of domestic service that is menaced. We now read in the columns of a leading Berlin journal the subjoined advertisement: "For England—Cooks, housemaids, nurses, housekeepers, ladies' maids, governesses, lady companions, etc., wanted, for noblemen's and gentlemen's families, maids-of-all-work; wages from £16 to £30. Journey money partially refunded after six months' service." Then follows the address. It remains to be seen whether Teutonic servants will be induced by the above prospects to leave their native country for England. More than a year ago an appeal, signed by leading men in the empire, was issued, calling for assistance for the transport to Great Britain of the superfluous educated but unemployed German candidates for remunerative occupation, in order that they might compete with natives in all the bread-earning professions. The movement seems now to be extending downwards. It is well for British servants to be put on their mettle to prevent themselves from being pushed to a back seat.

A sturgeon of 400 pounds is mentioned by Pennant as having been once caught in the Esk, but this large specimen has been beaten by a veritable monster of 500 pounds which was on Tuesday delivered at Billingsgate. It was caught off the coast of Scotland and was subsequently on view at a well known city fishmonger's where it was the object of much er's, where it was the object of much attraction.

The Gwynne-Vaughan divorce case, one of the most sensational divorce suits we have had for years, has had its sequel, effecting each of the three parties involved. The wife has taken to painting in water colors as a profession and for an income. The husband is selling off his farm and is going abroad. The family physician who was sent out of court with clean hands by the verdict of the jury, is to be presented with a testimonial of esteem and confidence by his fellow townsmen. So ends this strange, eventful history.

All the principal women's societies, suffrage, political, trade and temperance, are uniting in a great public demonstration or mass meeting, to be held at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, London, on June 14th—Lady Henry Somerset to preside—the special object being to support Mr. Walter McLaren's amendment to the registration bill, which the speaker has declared to be in order, in favor of woman's suffrage. It is announced that "representative women from every political party" will be at the meeting to "give the answer" to the question "Shall women have the vote?"

Oh, this delightful climate of ours! All through May we lived on the borders of the Arctic regions, but the first of June was a typical summer's day, and we flattered ourselves that summer had at last come to stay, and that winter, which had lingered so long on the lap of May, had at last departed. But we had reckoned without the clerk of the weather. Saturday in Liverpool, at all events, was a wretched day, rain falling in torrents, though a little distance away it was fine though cold. Sunday was close and threatening, and on Monday and Tuesday the torrential downfall was resumed.

There are express trains—Flying Scotsmen and Dutchmen, the Zulu, and the like—and there is also the "Slevey's Tram." An amusing incident took place Sunday night as the latter conveyance was on its way to West Derby. A pompous gentleman got inside the tram. He found every seat occupied by young females. "You are full up to-night (said the gentleman to the conductor); how is this. I cannot get a seat?' "This is the Slaveys' tram, sir," was the reply. "Then I'll walk," said the passenger. He would not consort with "slaveys." The car was filled chiefly with servant girls, who, having had their "Sunday out," were making their way home to resume their sway as the rulers of the kitchen.

Many will regret to hear of the almost sudden death of Mr. Henry Howe, son of the Lyceum actor, and one of the most experienced of musical critics. He was 61, though he looked much younger, and it must have been nearly forty years since he first wrote in the Musical World. In the sixties he was musical critic of the Era, and for more than thirty years he was critic of the Morning Advertiser. Mr. Howe was taken ill while at the opera last week, and died in the house of his sister on Friday last.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, who is now writing the music for a new ballet at the Empire theatre, is said to have promised to write another opera for the Savoy.

M. Maurel is about to delight the Parisians by singing at a lecture nine different love songs by eight composers. In London he has not always confined himself to nine songs at one concert, for he once sang seventeen times, without the slightest sign of fatigue on the part of the singer, and certainly with none on that of the audience. J. A.

THE LANGLEY CASE.

Lansing People Hear of his Illness and Subsequent Cure While in London, Ont.—Much Pleasure Manifested Over the News.

Lansing, Mich., July 2.—A friend of William Langley, formerly of this city, now of London, Ont., received a letter a few months ago stating that Mr. Langley had Bright's disease. Of course no hope of his recovery could be held out. Within a month the same friend has received a letter from Mr. Langley stating that he is completely cured of the supposed fatal disorder. Mr. Langley says no medicine did him any good until he began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. These helped him from the first and in the end restored him to perfect health.

HAD TO HAVE HIS PIPE.

Mike's Preparation for Spending the Night Away From Home.

Over on the north side, in one of the swell residence districts, lives a jovial old Irishman who has made a goodly fortune in the contracting line, and who, several years ago, at the urgent solicitation of a wife and grown-up daughter, left the old home near Goose Island for the fashionable quarter in which they now live. The old man has pretended to be contented there, but his seeming content has been a mere bluff. Among his friends is one Casey, a boss mason, who still lives in the old Goose Island neighborhood. The rich contractor has never forgotten Casey in his prosperity, and he often recalls old times by inviting him over to spend an evening and take a drop. Casey does not feel at home in the great house, but he likes his old boss, and he always appears when asked. Then the two retire to the contractor's little [illegible] their coats always, and their boots sometimes, smoke, drink, and quietly talk over old times. One evening last week Casey was invited over, and he was on hand promptly at the appointed hour. The two cronies chatted together until a late hour, and then Casey prepared for his long journey home. The rain was falling in torrents when the two reached the door, and the contractor said:

"Look here, Moike, there's no need yer goin' home in this flood. Oi hev a shpare rume upstairs where ye can sleep. Stay over noight wid me."

"All roight, Tim," replied Casey, "Oi will. Th' ould woman won't worry."

So the contractor summoned a servant and had Casey shown to the "shpare rume." Then he returned alone to his den to look over the plans of a new block he had on hand. He figured and worked hard and about midnight he was startled by a sharp ring of the door bell. Everyone else had retired, so he was obliged to answer the ring in person. When he opened the front door there stood Casey dripping wet, with a smile on his face.

"Howly murther! Moike," exclaimed the astonished contractor, "Oi tought ye was to stay all noight here."

"So I am, me boy," replied the smiling Casey. "That's why Oi went home for me poipe."—Chicago Times.

A soft, fair skin is the result of pure blood and a healthy liver, to secure which, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Superior Medicine. Ladies who rely upon cosmetics to beautify their complexion, should make a note of this, bearing in mind that they can't improve upon nature.

THE BABY ONCE MORE.

Serious Facts for the Consideration of Mothers.

All wise people will readily admit that for young infants the ideal food is healthy mother's milk, but when this is out of the question a prepared infant food must be used. This prepared food should closely resemble healthy human milk.

It is now admitted everywhere that Lactated Food is the best substitute in the world for breast milk. Its basis is the same as that of mother's milk, that is, sugar of milk; and with it are combined the nutritive qualities of the great cereals, wheat, barley and oats, so prepared as to be readily digested and assimilated. The efficacy of the nutritive qualities of Lactated Food has long been acknowledged by the medical profession. No other food in the world has received such hearty recommendations and praise from mothers.

It is the only food in the world that can ward off dysentery and cholera infantum; and it can be truly said that Lactated Food saves the babies from death.

Every mother should give her infant Lactated Food if it is not progressing in health and growth. One week's feeding with the great Food will satisfy any mother of its virtues and superiority.

ELECTRICITY AND PLANTS.

Experiments Designed To Show the Influence of the Current.

In a communication to Ueber Land und Meer, Stuttgart, there is a record of some experiments which, from their simplicity and the satisfactory results attending them, promise to be of considerable interest. The experimenter in this case was N. Spechnew, whose experiments on the effects of electricity on seed germination were described in our previous article.

Still more interesting are his experiments on plant growth. He sank a copper plate in the earth at one end of the plant bed and a zinc plate at the other end, and connected them by a wire. These plates were about twenty-eight and one-half inches high and eighteen inches broad. The experiment was first undertaken with vegetables in the botanical gardens at Kew, and with striking results, producing, for example, a radish (the German rettich) about seventeen inches long and over five inches in diameter, while a carrot attained a diameter of nearly eleven inches and weighed nearly five pounds. Both were fine flavored, of good texture and very juicy.

In this experiment the yield of the beds subjected to the galvanic current, in the case of roots, was four times, and in the case of grains half as large again as that of the beds not similarly treated.

The causes of the success attending this treatment were subjected by Spechnew to a searching investigation, in the course of which he ascertained that 100 pounds of electrified earth contained one ounce of soluble material, while the same weight of non-electrified earth contained only half an ounce. This partial decomposition of the soil constituents facilitates the action of the plants in taking up their food from the soil.

The well known fact that the slow discharge of static electricity facilitates the assimilation by plants of nitorgen from the atmosphere favored the anticipation that it would be promotive of plant growth. To test this Spechnew stuck into an acre of ground, which had been sowed, a number of poles, with a point at the apex of each pole, for the collection of atmospheric electricity, and all connected by conducting wires, forming a net for the distribution of the electricity. "By these means," says Spechnew in his report, "the electricity of the atmosphere is rendered denser in the field, and the plants develop in a region of high electric tension."

These experiments, which were conducted for five years, give results which fairly justify the extension of the methods employed; for from the returns lying before us it appears that a sowing of 475 pounds of rye in the ordinary method gives 2802 pounds of grain and 6175 pounds of straw, while by the electric culture the yield was 3625 pounds of rye and 9900 pounds of straw. Wheat and barley showed nearly the same average returns; while oats appear to be even more highly benefited by the electric treatment.

It appears clear from these experiments that electricity has definite influence on plant growth and is capable of increasing the yield. It is further claimed that it accelerates the ripening, and Spechnew assures us that his potatoes are generally free from disease, although those outside the electric current are infested with parasites; and further, that sugar beets cultivated with the aid of electricity are perfectly free from every disease.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tt&w

Rheumatism cured in a day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose generally benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

THEY SAID SHE WOULD DIE.

This Was the Opinion of Three Medical Men.

Paine's Celery Compound Does More Life-Saving Work.

MRS. CURRIER SAYS: I OWE MY LIFE TO IT.

MRS. CURRIER.

"I take great pleasure in sending you a testimonial for Paine's Celery Compound; I certainly owe my life to it. I may state that I was sick for over a year with pleurisy and inflammation and was given up to die by three doctors and all my friends, when I was recommended to try Paine's Celery Compound. After using seven bottles of the wonderful medicine I am all right again."

This brief testimony of cure by Paine's Celery Compound comes from Mrs. Currier, of Bradford, Ont., a lady well known in that town, and highly spoken of by Mr. W. L. Campbell, Bradford's popular druggist.

The good people of Bradford and surrounding country speak with pleasure and delight about Mrs. Currier's happy release from suffering and danger; they know well of her many failures to obtain health by other means and medicines in the past, and to them Paine's Celery Compound is now the ideal remedy for the cure of disease.

No production of medical science has ever attained such reputation and popularity as Paine's Celery Compound; no other agency in medicine has saved so many people that were given up to die. Let it be remembered that Paine's Celery Compound gives the public better and stronger proofs of its efficacy than can be done by any other medicine in the world; it always "makes people well."

Drink

Montserrat

A dash of Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice improves any temperance or alcoholic drink.

Lime Fruit Juice.

Nothing equal to it as a wholesome, cooling, refreshing, invigorating drink for HOT WEATHER.

No. 231.

BY-LAW

Sewerage Commissioners' Appointment and Sewerage Assessment By-Law.

Whereas the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria has by resolution passed on the 22nd day of January, 1894, deemed it advisable to extend the system of sewerage adopted by the said Council in 1890 in order to completely sewer the portion of the City of Victoria in the area bounded by the following streets: Douglas street from Herald street to Humboldt street, Humboldt street, and Wharf from Douglas street to Johnson street, Store street from Johnson to Herald street, Herald street from Store street to Douglas street.

And whereas a by-law to raise the sum of $100,000 for sewerage purposes upon the credit of the municipality of the corporation of the said city, cited as the Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894, received the assent of the electors of the said municipality on the 15th day of May last past:

And whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon the said Council by the Municipal Act, 1892, the Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1893, and the Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1894, the said council may, subject to the provisions contained in the said Acts, pass by-laws for the appointment by the said Council, by resolution, of a Commission or Commissioners (not exceeding three in number in all) to manage and superintent the construction of sewerage work, and to define his or their duties, and fix his or their salaries or other remuneration as the Council may by by-law decide:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The said Council may appoint by resolution one or more person or persons (not, however, exceeding three in all) to be Commissioner or Commissioners to manage and superintend the construction of sewerage work in the area above described, and in any block or blocks of land adjoining the said area if the Council decide to carry on sewerage work therein.

COMMISSIONERS' DUTIES.

2. The duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners shall be—

(a.) To carry out the said sewerage work as funds may from time to time be placed at their disposal, and to see that all contracts entered into by the corporation in connection therewith be properly carried out, and to do all other things necessary to facilitate the successful operation of the said work.

(b.) To appoint and fix the salary of and remove any inspector or any other person (other than permanent officers of the Corporation) in the employment of the Corporation in connection with the said sewerage work, and to appoint other persons in their places if deemed necessary: Provided always that the Commissioner or Commissioners shall not have the power to appoint any such person for a longer period than their own term of office, and any such person can be dismissed by the Commissioner or Commissioners, or by the Council, and all such appointments shall be made subject to the provisions of this subsection.

(c.) To examine all accounts and claims in respect of the said sewerage work, and to certify the same, to sign all checks drawn in respect of the said accounts and claims, the said checks to be countersigned by the Mayor for the time being of the said city before payment.

(d.) In the event of the three Commissioners being appointed and one of them being absent from the province at any time, checks may be signed by the two Commissioners and countersigned by the Mayor.

(e.) To see that all moneys voted for carrying on said sewerage work be not expended otherwise than for that purpose and in accordance with any contract therefor when such exists.

(f.) To settle all disputes which may from time to time arise between the City Engineer, Inspector or Inspectors, or others, and any contractor or contractors for any work in connection with the said sewerage, and the decision of the Commissioner or Commissioners shall be final.

3. The said Commissioner or Commissioners shall have the power to reject any or all work done or performed, or material furnished or used, and materials proposed to be used in any such work, that in their opinion is not in accordance with the plans and specifications of any contract or any of them.

4. The Commissioner or Commissioners shall be appointed by the Council once in each year, and in case of incompetence or neglect of duty which is in the opinion of the Council of such a character as to render the person unfit to further hold the office of Sewerage Commissioner, the Council may by resolution remove him from office and declare his position vacant and appoint another person in his place, who shall hold office for the remainder of the term of his predecessor.

5. The said Commissioner or Commissioners shall meet at least once in each month, and at any other time at the call of the secretary upon reasonable notice.

6. The City Clerk, or his assistant, shall act as secretary at all meetings of said Commissioners.

7. The secretary shall call a meeting of the Commissioners whenever requested to do so by a Commissioner or the Commissioners, or the Engineer in charge of the works.

8. The remuneration of the said Commissioners shall be:

(a) For each and every meeting duly convened, $10.

9. The Commissioner or the Commissioners shall report monthly, or as often as the Council may desire, their proceedings to the Council.

SPECIAL RATES.

10. Upon and after the completion of the sewerage work the Council shall pass a by-law—

(1.) To assess, levy, and collect a special rate or tax per foot frontage upon the lots (except corner lots, which shall be only assessed at one-half said rate) on each side of the street or lands on each of the main or common sewers in which or through which the said mains or common sewers shall have been laid down; and also

(2.) To settle and determine the amount the owners of land or real property shall pay—

(a.) For the construction of branch sewers to the line of the street to connect any land or real property with any main or common sewer laid in or under the street upon which the land or real property fronts; and

(b) For connecting any or all buildings on such land or real property with a branch sewer, and for making all necessary house or building connections therewith, and for laying a sewer pipe across a vacant space from the line of the street to the building and under such building, if requisite; and

(c.) To assess, levy, and collect the said amounts so settled or determined as a special rate or tax, in addition to all other rates upon the land or the real property so connected.

11. The by-law referred to in the last preceding section shall also provide that the amounts so levied and collected, as in the last preceding section mentioned, shall every and all be funded and applied from time to time in the payment of the sinking fund and interest of the principal sum obtained from the issuance of debentures under the "Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894."

12. The by-law shall further provide that the balance, if any, of the said principal sum remaining unexpended after the completion of the said sewerage work shall be applied, until exhausted, in further extending in like manner the the said system of sewerage in respect to the block or blocks of land adjacent to those comprised in the aforesaid area.

13. The said Commissioner or Commissioners shall manage or superintend any such sewerage work in the said block or blocks of land, and the provisions hereto set forth respecting his or their powers and duties in regard to the management and superintendence of sewerage work in the area aforesaid shall apply to work of further sewerage extension.

14. This by-law may be cited as "The Sewerage Commissioners Appointment and Sewerage Assessment By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 19th day of June, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed the Council this 25th day of June, 1894.

(L. S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NO. 232.

A BY-LAW

Rates and Taxes By-law, 1894.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected an equal rate of fifteen mills on the dollar upon all land upon the assessment roll for the year 1894 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at its assessed value thereon.

2. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected an equal rate of fifteen mills on the dollar upon all improvements upon the assessment roll for the year 1894 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria at their assessed value thereon.

3. The aforesaid rates and taxes shall be due and payable to the Collector of the said Corporation, at his office, at the City Hall, Victoria, on the thirtieth day of August, A. D. 1894, and all persons who pay the aforesaid rates or taxes on or before the thirty-first day of October, A.D. 1894, shall be entitled to a discount or reduction of one-sixth of the amount thereof.

4. The terms "land" and "improvements," as used in this by-law, shall have the meaning set forth in section two of the "Municipal Act, 1892," as amended in the "Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1893."

5. Any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be or which are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law is and are hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, but not otherwise, so as that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law.

6. This by-law may be cited as the "Tax By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 25th day of June, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 29th day of June, 1894.

(L. S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 29th day of June, A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given to parties proposing to tender for supplying 300 tons (of 2240 lbs) of cast iron coated, plain waterpipe and three and one quarter tons of special casting to the Corporation of the City of Victoria, that the time for receiving tenders for such supply has been extended until the 24th day of July next, at 4 p.m.

By order of the Council.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C. June 30th 1894.

NOTICE.

Menzies street, from Superior to Michigan street, will be closed to public traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

June 10-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Soc., Etc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 106 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS. Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homoeopathic Society, British Gynecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence, 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. ju12-tf

DR. CORSAN has removed his office to the Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley streets. j28-2t

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 453

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery or Lombard's Music Store.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy20 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON. Scribe E. 1-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S. oc3

ST. ANDREWS & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St. on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEENS MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 129.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. HUMBER, Graduate Philadelphia Dental College, Has opened Dental Parlors at 93 1-2 Douglas street, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall.

DR. A. C. WEST Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince as once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

Take Away

a stone from a foundation and it is weakened; a picket from a fence gives it an ill appearance, the vacancy destroys its symmetry, and the void is at once apparent. A hole the size of a pin's head in a kitchen utensil detracts from its usefulness, and a spoke from the wheel of a vehicle at once causes comment. It is the same with the mouth of a human being. An absent tooth gives the mouth the appearance of an "aching void." The symmetry is forever gone, the features are distorted, and already the process of decay has begun. In time other teeth "go by the board," and then succeeds a row of blackened and disfigured stumps. Crown and bridge work is a specialty in dental science, and of which Dr. H. B. Findley is a master. By these processes the mouth is made whole, decay of teeth arrested and the features restored to their original appearance.

Dr. H. B. Findley,
Rooms 1 and 2,
86½ Government St.

Land Registry Act.

Sub-lot 18 of Lots 31 and 30, Springfield Estate (Map 297), Esquimalt District.

Whereas the certificates of title of Ernest Schurch to the above hereditaments bearing date the 7th April, 1891, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate, notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

S. M. WOOTTON, Deputy Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 30th June, 1894. je30-1m

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A waitress at the Balmoral Hotel. j6-5t

WANTED—A housekeeper, middle-aged woman; easy place. Apply to M. D. Townsend, 81 1-2 Yates street. jy4-5t

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. m7-3m

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper; good references. Apply M. M., Times office. jly6-3t

WANTED—A situation as general housekeeper or care of children and sewing. Address 111 Pandora avenue. jly5-6t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Well bred black mare, quiet to ride or drive; also light cart and harness; can be seen at Barlow's livery stables jly5-1w

FOR SALE—The staunch little schooner Hesperus, register 20 tons. Apply Wm. Turpel's shipyard. j2-1m

FOR SALE OR TO LET—An Ennis & Co., Piano on easy terms. Apply 42 John St., Rock Bay. m31-1m

TO LET.

FOR TWO GENTLEMEN—Two bedrooms with large private sitting room to let, on car line, 63 Superior street. jly5

TO LET—Furnished house within five minutes walk from postoffice. Rent only $25 per month. Address G.M., Times office.

TO RENT—Furnished house on Menzies street; with all modern conveniences, and large garden. Apply M. G. U., Times office. jy3-tf

TO LET—NEW 8 ROOM HOUSE; all modern improvements; stable, outbuildings, with large garden overlooking Victoria Arm; 3 minutes from tram; 20 minutes from P.O. Apply Beaumont Boggs, 28 Broad street. j28-2w

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

TO RENT—Pretty cottage, South Turner street; five rooms and bath. Apply to [illegible] Carr street. jly6-3t

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A plain gold signet ring. Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at this office. j3-1w

Gold and Silver Extraction.

The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ld., of Glasgow, (the MacArthur Forrest Cyanide Process),

Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its EXPERIMENTAL WORKS, VANCOUVER.

All communications to be addressed to W. Pellew Harvey, F.C.S., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver B.C.

All kinds of assay, analytical and mining work undertaken. je21

Cash!

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.... FROM CREDIT TO CASH.

BIG DROP IN PRICES TO SUIT HARD TIMES

Call on us and SAVE MONEY on your GROCERIES.

JOHNS BROS., 261 DOUGLAS ST

ROSES

Extra strong plants of Choicest Old and New Varieties suitable for this climate.

Orders taken for fall delivery.

ANDREW OHLSON, Oakland Nursery, Victoria, B.C

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

by a perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men, mind and body. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go in hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. Buffalo, N. Y.

Marine.

The steamship City of Topeka is due here from Alaska on Monday.

The steamship Queen sails for Alaska on Sunday.

Nice Covers.

Samples of a very neat portfolio cover for America Photographed can be seen at the Times office. Orders will be received at 65 cents each and covers will be supplied two or three weeks after. The numbers of the portfolios when placed together in this cover will be a handsome ornament to the house.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.. ....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.. .. ..$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

PROMISING LAVISHLY.

Hon. Mr. Vernon is making a desperate fight for his seat, though to all appearances the chances of his success are very poor. In a speech made by Mr. Graham, the opposition candidate, at a recent meeting, that gentleman described some of his opponent's tactics as follows: "He (Mr. Graham) found during his recent trip through the lower country that Mr. Vernon had promised to build over 150 miles of road there; the recorder's office has been promised to three different localities—in fact, the voters were promised anything and everything they asked in order to gain their support. A government supporter at one place obtained the promise of $200 for the opening of a cattle trail to Kootenay; this same project had been declared impracticable by Mr. Vernon when suggested by parties on whose support he could not rely. The public funds were lavishly used in building roads to the townsite of Okanagan Falls, where Vernon was at one time interested." The last issue of the Vernon News supplies another illustration in the following paragraph:

For some time the residents near Deep creek and Otter lake have been corresponding with the department of education with reference to the establishment of public schools at these points. Representations of the necessity of these appointments were laid before the chief commissioner of lands and works during his recent visit, and in reply to a communication from him to Mr. Pope he on Friday received a telegram from the superintendent of education stating that the schools at both places had been gazetted and the necessary instructions forwarded to Messrs. Geo. Parkinson and C. O'Keefe.

What had been asked for in vain for some time was granted at once when the chief commissioner made his distressful appeal. Many things are possible when an election is "dangerously close" that could not be done at other times. The most singular part of the business is that the government has no funds to provide for the lavish extra expenditure promised on its behalf. That circumstance increases the immorality of the bribery tactics employed by the government and its henchmen, but of course morality is not a matter with which they are concerned.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Times of course goes to press too early to be able to announce the result of the provincial elections, and there would be no utility in making any predictions at this juncture. It has been evident all day that the government party had a decided advantage in the way of better organization, a fact which alone will largely account for what success they may gain. Both direct and indirect bribery have also been freely practiced on behalf of the government candidates, and if any person chooses to set the election law at work he can easily find material for prosecution. The government has been fighting desperately for its life; the ministers know that there is a large majority against them on the mainland; therefore earnest appeals have been made to Victoria supporters not to "split their votes." However obnoxious a portion of the ticket, it must be all swallowed, as every seat was precious. These appeals "ad misericordiam" and the other devices used no doubt had their effect, and the success of the government ticket would not at all surprise us. However we may regret the triumph of Davieism in Victoria, we must of course accept the result as it comes. We have only to say that the Victorians who were led by specious and plausible arguments to hope for any substantial benefits from a triumph of Davieism are likely to find themselves most grievously disappointed. The goods promised are not likely to be delivered. Even though the government carry Victoria, the mainland and a portion of the island are yet to be reckoned with, and the election is by no means won. The best the government can hope for is a small majority in the coming house, and any majority at all is a matter of grave doubt.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Colonist this morning treated the premier to a very liberal dose of taffy. Yet not long since it spoke of him in this way: "It is very difficult, we must admit, for Mr. Davie to carry out consistently the role of moral purist." It also represented him as a man who was "ready to say anything, no matter how absurd or false, that he thinks will suit his purpose." Strange how different people appear from different points of view.

In the Vernon News' report of a speech delivered by J. M. Duval at Armstrong the following passage occurs:

The redistribution bill and Canada Western were next referred to in terms already reported at previous meetings, the speaker concluding with the statement that the Davie government had offered the position of superintendent of the Old Men's Home, Kamloops, to McCutcheon, the opposition candidate, on condition that he withdraw from the contest; and that at the public meeting at Kamloops on the 20th ult. Mr. Davie had attacked McCutcheon so violently with respect to the Sentinel purchase that Mr. Whittaker, who had hitherto been a staunch supporter of the government, indignantly left the room and offered to prove in public by documents in his possession that Mr. Davie had uttered deliberate falsehoods.

Speaking in anticipation of the Ontario elections some weeks ago, we indicated the probability of the Patrons of Industry securing the balance of power in the new house. This result, according to the most reliable reports, has actually been brought about. The Mowat government can count upon the "solid" support of only 47 out of the 94 members, and can therefore exist only at the mercy of the Patrons. The latter can thus dictate their terms, offering the government the alternative of a hostile vote. We are assuming here that the Patron members will stand steadfastly by their order in the house. If the government refuses the Patron terms and is defeated no other party can form a government, hence a new election will in such case be necessary. The government would in all likelihood lose and the Patrons gain ground in that event. Ontario political matters seem to be rather unsettled.

WASHINGTON AND ANDRE.

One Beheaded in London and the Other Blown Up in America.

George Washington's figure is one of the very few which have been erected in Westminster Abbey for any other purpose than to do honor to the memory of him who is represented. It does not appear that his presence among England's noble dead resulted from any attempt to reflect either honor or dishonor on his memory. He stands there simply as one of the two principal figures on the tablet erected to commemorate the death of the unfortunate Major Andre. But even so it appears that his presence is at times resented by some impulsive Briton, judging from the following story in the Pall Mall Magazine:

"Forty odd years after his execution, the remains of Major Andre were removed from their place of interment at Tappan to Westminster Abbey, and a marble tablet, ornamented with a group of figures, was raised above them. In this group, two persons were conspicuous: one is Andre, apparently waving a farewell to his British companions in the distance; the other is George Washington, seemingly refusing an entreaty for the prisoner's release. Few people know that the father of the American republic stands thus in effigy in Westminster Abbey, and, probably, still fewer are aware that occasionally his head is knocked off by some fervent Briton who resents the intrusion of so distinguished a rebel among England's loyal dead. A glance shows that Washington's head has been freshly replaced, and the information is given that the last of these emphatic vindications of Saratoga, 'the field of grounded arms,' occurred a dozen years ago.

"It is striking to find that, on both sides of the Atlantic, despite the protestations of friendship of these later days, the memories that hang about this incident of Andre's death are still intensely bitter. Fourteen years ago, Cyrus Field, an American of wide reputation, erected a monument of Andre on the spot where he died, bearing an inscription composed by the late Dean Stanley. One night, a few months after, this shaft was overthrown with dynamite. There was nothing in the words it bore intended to ruffle American sensibility; nor, probably, would this slight memorial of a brave man's last moments have been molested had it not been raised by English hands. The offense lay in that an American, in the year 1880, should commemorate with graven eulogy the enemy who, in 1780, came within a hair's breadth of overturning the embryo American commonwealth. Public antipathy to the prostrate plinth was not lessened when Mr. Field caused it to be restored to a perpendicular position; and but a few weeks elapsed before a violent explosion again startled the neighboring village from its slumber, and daylight revealed the objectionable stone blown to such fragments as to preclude its further restoration. It is a coincidence that the destruction of Andre's monument in America and the latest breaking off of Washington's head in Westminster Abbey should have happened during the same year."

A Terrible Case of Suffering.

The dreadful suffering of a man with Cholera Morbus was painfully illustrated in New York a few days ago, when an individual from the rural districts who had been filling himself with all sorts of good but indigestible things, was struck down on Broadway and had to be carried into a hotel where two doctors worked at him for an hour before he was out of danger. A teaspoonful of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, and a flannel cloth saturated with the medicine, and applied to his stomach, would have relieved him almost instantly. Get 25c. New Big Bottle.

Sufferers from chills and fever, who have used quinine as a remedy, will appreciate Ayer's Ague Cure. This preparation, if taken according to directions, is warranted a sure cure. Residents in malarial districts should not be without it.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Latest Reports Give the Government Exactly Half the House.

According to the returns given in the latest Ontario papers the Mowat government has 47 straight supporters, or exactly half the new assembly. The straight Conservatives number 27, the Patrons of Industry 17, the P. P. A. men 2, and there is 1 Independent. The full list of members is as follows:

GOVERNMENT.	
Algoma East	Farwell
Brant North	Wood
Brant South	Hardy
Brockville	Dana
Bruce S	Truax
Elgin West	McNeish
Essex North	McKee
Essex South	Balfour
Grey North	Cleland
Hamilton East	Middleton
Hamilton West	Gibson
Hastings West	Biggar
Huron East	Gibson
Huron South	McLean
Huron West	Garrow
Kent East	Ferguson
Middlesex North	Taylor
Middlesex West	Ross
Monck	Harcourt
Nipissing	Loughrin
Norfolk North	Carpenter
Norfolk South	Charlton
Northumberland West	Field
Ontario North	Chapple
Ontario South	Dryden
Ottawa	Bronson
Ottawa	O'Keefe
Oxford North	Mowat
Oxford South	McKay
Peel	Smith
Peterboro East	Blezard
Peterboro West	Stratton
Prescott	Evanturel
Renfrew North	Barr
Renfrew South	Campbell
Russell	Robillard
Simcoe Centre	Paton
Victoria West	McKay
Waterloo North	Robertson
Waterloo South	Moore
Welland	German
Wellington East	Craig
Wellington South	Mutrie
Wentworth North	Flatt
Wentworth South	Awrey
York East	Richardson
York North	Davis—47
CONSERVATIVES.	
Addington	Reid
Algoma West	Savage
Cardwell	Little
Dundas	Whitney
Durham East	Fallis
Durham West	Reid
Elgin East	Brower
Grenville	Bush
Halton	Kerns
Kingston	Smythe
Lanark North	Preston
Lanark South	Matheson
Leeds	Beatty
Lennox	Meacham
Lincoln	Hiscock
London	Meredith
Muskoka	Langford
Northumberland East	Willoughby
Parry Sound	Beatty
Perth North	Magwood
Simcoe East	Miscampbell
Toronto South	Howland
Toronto North	Marter
Toronto East	Ryerson
Toronto West	Crawford
Victoria East	Carnegie
York West	St. John—27
PATRONS.	
Bruce North	McNaughton
Bruce Centre	Macdonald
Carleton	Kidd
Dufferin	Dynes
Frontenac	Haycock
Glengarry	Macpherson
Grey Centre	Garvey
Grey South	McNichol
Haldimand	Senn
Hastings East	McLaren
Kent West	Pardo
Middlesex East	Shore
Perth South	McNeill
Prince Edward	Caven
Simcoe West	Currie
Stormont	Bennett
Wellington North	Tucker—17
P. P. A.	
Lambton East	McCallum
Lambton West	Gurd
INDEPENDENT.	
Hastings North	Haggarty

CANADIAN NEWS.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Montreal, July 6.—Sir William Van Horne, Lord Mountstephen, Sir John McNeill, and John W. Stirling of New York left last evening on the cars Metapedia and Saskatchewan for the Pacific coast, via Minneapolis. The party will be absent about fifteen days and will make a careful inspection of the road.

It is reported that the Quebec legislature will be summoned for the dispatch of business on October 8, the government having decided to return to the old custom of autumn sessions.

La Monde, referring to the rumor that Archbishop Tache's successor will be an Irishman, says it cannot believe the ecclesiastical authorities will allow an episcopal see belonging to the French-Canadians to pass into the hands of strangers.

London, July 6.—The coroner's jury investigating the recent death of Henry M. Thomson, which was followed by that of Miss Bell Mackechnie, his fiancee, returned a verdict that it resulted from hydrocyanic acid administered by his own hands.

Montreal, July 6.—Judge Tellier has rendered judgment dismissing the action for $2000 brought by a number of residents of Pike river against Bishop Marian of St. Hyacinthe, because of his action in creating a new parish at that place out of several existing parishes, in opposition to the desire of several of the parishioners.

THE KINETOSCOPE.

The Curious Intruments Which Photographs Motions.

The word "kinetoscope" is in the dictionaries, but not with its latest meaning. Etymologically it signifies "moving view," and it has therefore been applied to a kind of panorama, but in Edison's laboratory at Orange, N. J., the kinetoscope is a photographic apparatus for taking pictures of motion. Leland Stanford some years ago in California had a series of cameras so arranged that a horse in running or trotting around a race course would touch wires, one after the other, as he came to them, which would open and shut the cameras, and so catch instantaneous views showing the movements of the horse. Nobody ever knew until them exactly what motions and attitudes a horse exhibited in the act of running. Stanford's cameras might collectively be called a sort of kinetoscope, but this enterprise at Orange is designed to show the movements of men and women in lifting, boxing, fighting, dancing and the like, but not in running, and there are no convenient threads or wires to be touched which will open and shut the camera. The instrument is arranged to have its tube opened and shut at the rate of 46 times a second, or 2760 times a minute by machinery driven by an electric motor, and in this way pictures, which have been exhibited in New York, Chicago and San Francisco have been made showing Sandow doing his feats of strength, Carmencita in her dance, and a bar room fight over a game of cards, and now a prize fight is arranged to come off in six rounds of one minute each, the minute being the longest time for which this gatling light gun can as yet be loaded. The 2760 pictures cover a band of gelatine film 150 feet long, and it is not unlikely that an apparatus of much larger capacity can be constructed hereafter. At present there are 25 kinetoscopes in operation, ten in New York, ten in Chicago, and five in San Francisco, fixing photographically all sorts of movements of men and animals, and they open to us a fresh and wide field of entertainment and discovery.

CHIEF MACDONALD.

Funeral of MacDonald of Glencoe—Historic Scenes.

A late Scotch paper says: The remains of Archibald Maxwell MacDonald, the seventh in descent of the lairds of Glencoe since the massacre, were interred yesterday in the Island of St. Munda, the ancient burying place of the chiefs of the clan MacDonald, and situated on Lochleven, about half a mile from the shore. The body had been conveyed from Perth to the old mansion house of the family at Invercoe, and thence it was brought yesterday to the Episcopal chapel of St. Mary, lying within the glen, where the mourners assembled at 2 p.m. After a funeral sermon by the Right Rev. Alexander Chinnery Haldane, Episcopal Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, assisted by other clergymen of the same denomination, the funeral cortege, headed by a couple of pipers playing the "Flowers of the Forest," proceeded to the pier, close outside the village of Ballachulish. The chief mourners were Captain Duncan MacDonald, Her Majesty's deputy commissioner and vice-consul of the Niger coast protectorate, a brother of deceased; and Mr. A. H. Ballingall, banker, Perth, a brother-in-law. Amongst those present were Mr. Burns MacDonald, Perth; Mr. Murray Allan of Glenfeochan; Dr. Anderson of Ardsheal; Captain Dubois Phillips, R. N.; Dr. Campbell, Ballachulish; Mr. Currie, Ballachulish, etc. The coffin was covered with beautiful wreaths sent by relatives and friends, among others by Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine, Mr. Robertson of Struan, Mrs. Campbell of Monzie, the Perthshire section of the clan Donnachie, and a magnificent crown of white flowers from Mrs. Ballingall, sister of deceased. On arrival at the pier the cortege proceeded in boats in processional order, the pipers again leading, playing the melancholy strains of Lord Lovat's Lament. At the Island, which contains the ruins of an old chapel to which a sad history in clan warfare is attached, the coffin was conveyed on the shoulders of some stalwart natives of the glen, headed as before by the pipers playing the "Land of the Leal," followed by the chief mourners and the bishop and clergy in their ecclesiastical robes. A short and impressive service in Gaelic and English took place and the remains of the laird were laid among the ashes of his forefathers.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions,
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for B.C.

To the Electors of Victoria: See Our Special Line of WALL PAPERS, then vote J. W. MELLOR, Fort Street, Above Douglas.

Hire's Root Beer

One Package makes five gallons of a delicious beverage.

25 Cents a Package.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Prescription Druggists, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Garden Hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Remember the A. O. F. excursion to Nanaimo on Saturday, the 21st July.

—Some very pretty Japanese crepes to hand, new designs and colors. Our lady patrons will be glad to hear the news. Weiler Bros.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—Have you lost your parasol? If so I am sorry for you, but such things will happen. You can get a new one at Partridge's, 86 Yates street, for very little money.

—The Harrison Hot Springs are open as usual with first-class white staff. Accommodation excellent. Fishing good. Stages meet all trains at Agassiz, C. P. Railway.

—The bark Wrestler was taken from the rocks in Esquimalt harbor this morning and was towed to Rose spit by the tug Sadie. The pumps had been kept going all night. The work of floating the vessel was done under the management of Diver John McCarthy.

—On the arrival of the Royal Arthur in Esquimalt last evening the Beumore was ordered to leave the place where she was anchored near the old wharf. She was towed over to the other side of the harbor by navy boats. She was preparing to load lumber from scows when ordered to shift quarters, and the scows had to be towed over to the new position.

—At the band concert at the drill hall this evening Bandmaster Finn intends to give away 200 copies of Prof. H. M. Steel's popular polonaise "La Croix d' Honneur," for pianoforte, with an envelope containing a ticket. The envelopes will contain white and red tickets, and the envelopes containing red tickets will entitle the holder to a copy of this work.

—The steamer City of Puebla sails this evening for San Francisco. The following cabin passengers go from Victoria: Rev. W. B. Jacobs, M. Goodwin, F. H. Maude, W. H. Allen, G. M. Judd, G. H. Walter, Wm. Scott and wife, Mrs. T. Jackbender, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. C. Gabriel, F. P. Cole, S. L. Faison, Mrs. Dutig and child, Miss L. W. Dearborn, W. P. Culver and wife, and Geo. Baker and wife.

—The windows of a church or dwelling, whether plain or ornate, should certainly be in harmony with their surroundings. McCausland & Son, 68 King street west, Toronto, whose specialty is designing for and executing leaded windows and ornamental glass of all kinds for churches and dwellings are in the very best position to supply whatever is wanted in the above lines. It will pay you to send them particulars of whatever you may require.

—Torpedo boats No. 39 and 40 arrived from Vancouver at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. H. M. S. Royal Arthur arrived from Vancouver at 6 o'clock last evening. H. M. S. Pheasant arrived at 10 this morning from Vancouver. She left with the flag ship yesterday morning, but was sent back to gather up men breaking leave. She succeeded in getting four out of five, one bandsman being still absent. The Pheasant will coal up on Monday and will leave for Behring sea on Tuesday.

—The award of gold medals at St. Anne's convent was a follows: Gold medal for Christian doctrine, awarded to Miss Maggie McNiff; gold medal for literature and prose composition, awarded to Miss Alberta Gerri; gold medal for application and success (presented by Hon. T. Davie), awarded to Miss Rita McTavish; medal for application and success, awarded to Miss Vina Kenyon; medal for order and neatness (presented by E. M. Johnson, Esq.) awarded to Miss Mollie Patton.

—The bark Richard K. Ham, ashore at Dungeness, will very likely prove a total loss. Tuesday evening on the high tide the tugs Wanderer, Holyoke, Tyee and Pioneer all took hold of the bark and attempted to float her, but without avail. Again on Wednesday evening the attempt was repeated with the same result as before. There is now little or no hope. The cargo of the Ham consisted of 150 tons of general merchandise consigned to the Port Blakeley mill, and it will be gotten off the bark in some way and transferred by one of the tugs to the mill port. The Ham was commanded by Captain J. W. Gove, brother to Captain William Gove, of the tug Tyee. He was making his hundredth trip on the vessel and this is the first accident that ever befel him. He is known as one of the most reliable ship captains and pilots on the coast, and there is general regret in shipping circles at his misfortune. The Ham was built at Port Blakeley in 1874, and has been in the lumber carrying trade ever since.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—A few shipments of sealskins to London have already been made.

—Don't you go to the picnic unless you have one of Partridge's $1 print waists.

—We can recommend the "Mason" fruit jar as thoroughly reliable. Weiler Bros.

—The band of H. M. S. Royal Arthur will accompany the A. O. F. excursion on the 21st.

—Prepare for the "fruit season" by getting your preserving crocks, kettles, etc., at Weiler Bros.

—The Jubilee hospital board will have a meeting on Monday evening at the office of Yates & Jay.

—The funeral of the infant son of Captain and Mrs. Roberts took place yesterday afternoon. The funeral was largely attended. The services were conducted by Revs. Baldwin and McEwen.

—The steamer Premier brought in 8 car loads of eastern freight last night, which had been recived at Vancouver over the C. P. R. It is expected that as much, if not more, will be received by the same steamer to-night.

—Haven't you often seen a lady fairly well dressed with her appearance spoiled by wearing an old fashioned hat? Now don't let that be said of you when a stylish 50c. hat can be had for 25c. at Partridge's, 86 Yates street.

—The inland revenue returns for the month of June are comparatively very small, the collections being as follows: Spirits, $2816.76; malt, $2203.77; tobacco, $170; cigars, $807.90; methylated spirits, $108.78; inspection petroleum, $14.95; rent of Dominion land, $50; malt liquor, $69.80; total, $6241.96.

—The Daughters of St. George had a very interesting social in their hall on Government street last evening. There was an abundance of strawberries and cake and a good programme. Among those who contributed to the programme were: Messrs. Watson, T. Wise, J. H. Penketh, Greenalch, Ross and J. L. Madden and Misses A. Penketh and A. Marshall.

—The yacht Petrel has not yet returned to port from the cruise upon which she started on Saturday last, and the yachtsmen are wondering where she is. It is likely that she is becalmed or is aground somewhere. Charles Godson says he believes she is at Chemainus. She left here on Saturday last for Vancouver but did not get there, being becalmed like the rest of the yachts.

—A large amount of southern mail will be received on the steamship Walla Walla, due this evening from San Francisco. She has several tons aboard, including most of the delayed matter for British Columbia, Washington and the east. The mail for the east will go east over the Great Northern, which continues to be operated through without interruption. The post office employes are preparing for a pleasant evening.

—Court Vancouver, A. O. F., elected officers last night as follows: P. C. R., G. Partridge; C. R., A. R. Collister; S. C. R., H. Maynard; secretary, S. Wilson; treasurer, H. Waller; S. W., P. Watson; J. W., E. Harper; S. B., P. Davies; J. B., R. Godding; surgeon, Dr. E. Crompton; trustee, E. Johnson. The installation will take place at the next regular meeting of the court, after which a banquet will be tendered the retiring officers.

—The members of the juvenile opera company, most of whom took part in the last successful entertainment of the King Winter and the Fairie, are practicing a new operetta, Cupid Among the Flowers, to be given in the near future for charitable purposes. Any little girls and boys wishing to assist by taking part can do so by applying to Mrs. Lang at The Newport, Yates street, before Saturday next, when the first full rehearsal will be held.

—On the steamship Walla Walla, due this evening from San Francisco, are the following passengers for Victoria: Mrs. H. Warren, Mrs. Borland, Agnes Borland, Mrs. Von Adyling, Mr. Rohwinck, G. D. Scott and wife, Miss Lyons, Miss Sayyed, Mrs. E. Kendall, A. Newton and wife, Miss Hibben, Ella Nelson, W. Jennings, wife and son, A. Waldron, W. McGregor, W. J. Lawrence, J. P. Martin, F. Reichenbach, Madame Lebif, Mrs. A. Laurie, W. P. Laurie, J. Hamburger, Rev. J. A. Van Nevel, H. J. O'Leary, J. J. McKenna, Dr. Von Adyling, Sister Phelan, E. Rawlins, Mr. Milligan, J. Leahy, F. Debacruz, Etta Clown, Frank Hamlin, F. A. Perkins, J. E. Freet, E. E. Smallman, J. H. Ingraham, Rev. H. Eulleman, J. Greaves, William Murphy, J. Gillis, J. D. Shenveet, D. V. Lindsay, R. Rose, J. Rose, H. Schubauer, J. Schubauer, S. Taylor, H. Mint, C. W. Leffingwell.

Cheapest Lace in the City.

In all colors and widths at Russell & McDonald's.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

"CORONAS" $4 per doz.

Former price $7, and a large

CRAYON, $1.

"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Sectionalism, the Cry Raised by the Government to Defeat the Opposition.

Many Government Advantages to Fight Against in the City of Victoria.

So far the general election for the members of the legislature for this city has been a lively but orderly one. Both parties held meetings last evening, the Opposition at Philharmonic Hall and the Government at the Victoria Theatre. Both the meetings were well attended. A few hangers-on who had filled up with whiskey during the day, tried to make a disturbance at the opposition meeting, but they were soon suppressed by the audience.

This morning the fight began bright and early, the government party proving to have been organized better than their opponents. The opposition, however, did not lose heart, although the sectional feeling stirred up by the government soon showed its effect. It was surprising to find the number of voters who had been lead to believe that the fight was one between the Island and the Mainland, and that if the government was defeated all kinds of things would happen to Victoria. The government buildings would not be built, the Canada Western would never be heard of again, and in fact Victoria would be ruined. Of course the candidates themselves did not openly state that it was a fight between Victoria and the Mainland (although they appealed to the electors to "fight for their homes"), but the members of their committee were not backward in making this statement. Then Mr. Rithet's personal popularity helped the government along and upon the whole they have all day been pretty certain of winning.

It had been generally considered during the week that the tail end of the government ticket would be pretty badly split up. The party made a big fight against this, the burden of last night's speeches at the government meeting being "do not split your vote." This cry had a great deal of effect on many of the government supporters who had intended to drop one of the government candidates principally on account of there not being a Canadian on the ticket. Altogether the opposition had an uphill fight in Victoria.

At noon 2100 votes had been polled and this number was increased by a thousand during the afternoon. The arrangement of the polling place was as near perfect as possible. There was a poll clerk and assistant for every two letters of the alphabet so at no time was there any crowding or pushing around the booth. The voters entered the building by one door and left by the other. The poll closed at 4 o'clock but as it will take several hours to count the ballots the result will not be known in time for publication in the Times.

They Arrived To-Day.

The Mason's one quart jam jars, put up one dozen in a box, for Russell & McDonald, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

THE CHURCHES.

(Announcements under this head are free. To ensure insertion the copy must be received before 3 p. m. on Saturday.)

St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West—Service at the usual hours. Rev. D. MacRae, pastor.

Calvary Baptist Church.—Services conducted by the pastor, Rev. Thos. Baldwin. 11 a.m., subject: "The Secret;" 3 p.m., Sunday school; 6.15 p.m., B. Y. P. U. prayer meeting; 7 p.m., "Joshua entering the city of palm trees." Thursday, 8 p.m., regular prayer meeting.

The Church of the Holy Saviour—Holy communion at 8 a.m.; services at 11 a.m. The lord bishop of Columbia will preach in the morning and Rev. L. N. Lucker, of Christ Church, Vancouver, in the evening.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian—Pastor, the Rev. W. L. Clay, B. A. Services at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2.30 p.m. Congregational prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the lecture room.

The Rev. W. L. Clay, the new pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will address the meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All are invited.

Central Church, Cor. Pandora and Broad streets; Rev. P. McF. McLeod, pastor—This being the last Sunday in the old Methodist church, special services will be held morning and evening. Next Sunday the opening services in James Bay will be held in the school house, Kingston street.

Metropolitan Methodist Church, Pandora avenue—Sermons at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the Rev. William Briggs, D. D., of Toronto, formerly pastor of the Metropolitan church of that city.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor.—In the morning the Orange lodges will assemble, when the pastor will preach, subject: "Luther and the Reformation." In the evening the address will be directed particularly to young people. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

Emmanuel Baptist Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor R. H. McEwen will preach. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

Centennial Methodist Church, Rev. J. Hall, pastor.—11 a.m., "The ordinances of God;" 7 p.m., "Naaman."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. E. W. Purdy is in the city.

Marcus Wolfe, of Nanaimo, is at the Driard.

Mrs. Hamburger, of Wellington, is in the city.

Mrs. Wellbuin, of Duncan, is at the Oriental.

John Savannah returned from the Sound this morning.

Premier Davie returned from Nanaimo on the noon train.

Robert Jamieson returned home on the Rosalie this morning.

Hon. Justice McCreight, of Vancouver, is registered at the Oriental.

P. S. Lampman was a passenger home by the Rosalie this morning.

J. Pritchard arrived home from the Sound on the Rosalie this morning.

DAVIE AT NANAIMO.

His Characteristic Display of Boorishness Rightly Rebuked.

Nanaimo, July 7.—The most interesting meeting the opposition held was that of last night on Dallas square, when Mr. Maxwell addressed the electors.

Mr. Maxwell was met at the wharf by the executive of the Reform club and also by the silver cornet band. Theo. Davie came over in the same boat to address a meeting in the opera house, but when he saw how matters stood he sent a committee to offer the opera house to the opposition. The offer was courteously declined, so Mr. Davie was disappointed if he expected to take part at the meeting.

Mr. S. Smith occupied the chair and explained the situation to the meeting in an eloquent manner.

Rev. Mr. Maxwell had nearly completed his speech when the government heelers commenced their rowdyism. Mr. J. McGregor forced his way to the platform after failing to get the meeting to listen to him, and here he behaved very strangely. Theo. Davie came on the platform, and he was told by one of the committee that he was no gentleman. The chairman appealed to Davie and asked him if he thought it was right, and the craftiness of the man replied, "No, but just let me speak a few words to them." He was promptly ejected from the stand and the police soon restored order. The government party had received reinforcements from Wellington, and it was only by the aid of these henchmen that they were enabled to create the disturbance. Mr. Maxwell finished his speech and then the chairman closed the meeting. Davie and his followers then went to the opera house, but Keith's followers were on hand, so that after a vain struggle to get a hearing the government party were compelled to abandon their scheme. Then the crowd made for the committee rooms of the Reform club, and on their way down they met Mr. Keith. They promptly hoisted him on a few stout shoulders and took him back to the opera house, but the lights had been put out, so they returned to the committee rooms again, where they were spoken to by Revs. Maxwell and McRae. Thus the evening closed in favor of Keith. The behavior of the government party was disgusting in the extreme, but they were deservedly punished.

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300 yards fancy Dress Goods, 5c. per yd.
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The Casket of Manaca Isnaga.

"Tales of Ten Travellers Series."

BY EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

The ancient glories of the city of Trinidad, on the southeastern coast of Cuba, seem beyond belief. But the magnificence of her almost deserted structures of to-day attest their former splendor and reality. Many are palaces beside which the storied edifices of the Riviera are pale and commonplace.

Rising gradually from its enchanted shores the city spread downward like a gleaming satin fan from the apex of a picturesque height, is one vast and brilliant garden, broken only by splendid edifice, dreamful plaza and quaint old fountains.

To the east sweeps the broad bay of Masio. To the south stretches the dreamful sea, from which langorous breezes endlessly come. Behind, as if in terrace on terrace, are forests and vales of indescribable luxuriance, and, a score of miles away, the famous Villa del Aguacate, where lie the olden coffee lands of Cuba, thousands of feet above the sea. The valley's grand upland sweep reaches to picturesque foot-hills; and beyond are the grim mountains, the Andes of Cuba, like a wall of purple bronze in the wondrous tropic air.

Only a quarter of a century ago the fabulous riches still derived from the coffee lands of the glorious region, gave the brilliant city the title of Paris Chiquito, "the little Paris." Its former princely masters; its surroundings still eloquent with unequaled natural beauty; its old slave times, when every city mansion was filled with scores of bondsmen and bondswomen and every plantation and every raspanero boasted of an army of half-naked African serfs, have left the locality rife with weird legends and fearful tales, surpassing in horrible memories even the pandemonium of awful imagery depicted throughout the pages of the little-known Bug Jargal of Victor Hugo.

Half way between Trinidad and the Valle del Aguacate rises the mighty fortified tower of Manaca Isnaga. With our host, the venerable Don Miguel, we had come thus far from the white city by the sea on our way to his plantation home. Our montero and vanquero companions taking charge of our horses, we ascended the lofty structure and came at last to its colonnaded and battlemented top, four hundred feet from its base.

We were travelers in all civilized lands, but had never previously beheld so huge and lofty a pile of modern masonry. It was built upon the summit of a rocky eminence several hundred feet in height, and in its massive crowning appexone stood fully a thousand feet above the surrounding terraced valleys, more than twice that altitude above the sea, which lay like a misty mass of emerald half a score of miles below, while the eye, sweeping across the magnificent vale of laurels, palms and flowers, dotted with the red roofs of great plantation homes, seemed from the very height, to draw the northern mountain-bases almost to Manaca Isnaga's side.

With a glass every object to the east and west of Trinidad along the Caribbean shore, every mountain and valley stream, every lonely old Cuban road, every montero's hut, every planter's village of home and outbuildings, every waving field of coffee or cane, every group of laurels or palms, every straggling hedge of the fierce Spanish bayonet, and every herd of cattle, half buried in the luxuriant grasses of the llanos, could be discerned with startling clearness in the brilliant Cuban air.

As we ascended, the don had remained silent; but as we passed we had noticed that the entrance could be closed and guarded against all assault. At intervals were tiny windows, splayed outwardly, with recesses behind them for riflemen. But we had also seen water gushing from a fountain within the structure, and many curious compartments which had evidently been provided for stores in time of siege.

All these things were subjects for wondering comment in connection with the stupendous character of the cloud-reaching pile; but after we had feasted upon the magnificent scene, spread from mountain to sea beneath us, two objects in the open dome where we stood engaged our attention with far deeper interest.

One was the most gigantic bell ever cast for any portion of the western world. The tallest of our party could have stood upright within it. It was hung up there above our heads upon huge beams of guabrahaca, a Cuban wood, marvelous as it may seem, of greater strength than iron of the same dimensions. This bell of Manaca Isnaga had not been tolled for upwards of half a century; but its brazen voice can be heard for a distance of five leagues—by sailors coasting along the Caribbean and far from beyond the Aguacate valley, almost to the base of the mighty mountains standing sentinel in the north.

Immediately beneath this monstrous bell stood a block of white marble, over which laid a faded black velvet pall. At a gesture from Don Miguel this was withdrawn by the guarda de pueta or caretaker of the tower. Flashing upon our astonished sight was a sealed burial casket of burnished silver, upon which was inscribed the legend:

MALIBRAN.
Revolution del Quemado.
1833.

The old don, after removing his sombrero, in which act of gentle reverence we all instantly joined, finally stepped to the side of the casket. Leaning against it, he stroked it softly and ruminatively for a little time, when he began in subdued but almost thrilling and passionate tones a recital of the romantic incidents in one of the most tragic episodes of Cuban history.

One week preceding Holy Thursday of of 1833 the youth, Miguel, my own namesake, an only son of a wealthy planter of the valley yonder where, my friends, I am soon to welcome you at an old Cuban home, was hunting the wild hueta upon this very spot, which at that time was almost an impenetrable mass of giant forest trees, densely matted with prodigious quantities of the wild grape.

As in those days nearly all the slaves of southern Cuba were quite recent importations from the wilds of Africa, the lad Miguel, from constantly overhearing the language, and being something of a natural philologist, had already acquired familiarity with the African tongue spoken by the blacks of this region, who then numbered nearly forty thousand souls.

Miguel had noticed that this proficiency apparently rendered him dreaded by, rather than a favorite with, such of the hundreds of slaves he daily met upon his father's plantation or those who from time to time accompanied him upon his various deep-woods excursions; and on the day in question this acquisition was the cause of nearly sealing his fate, though it incidentally led to a marvelous saving of human life.

He had with him a black named Pietro. A score of hueta had been dispatched in the outskirts of the forest which then surrounded the eminence upon which Manaca Isnaga now stands. Prompted by a spirit of daring, Miguel announced his determination to Pietro of pushing into the forest depths above. The slave at first expressed surprise and horror at his temerity, and finally refused to accompany him. Miguel struck him to the ground with the flat side of his machete blade. Recovering from the blow, Pietro dashed past him into the jungle.

Bent to recover and punish the slave, as alarming disaffection among the blacks of Valle del Aguacate had recently been observed, and with the flush of adventure upon him, Miguel pushed fearlessly on. Hours were consumed in penetrating the jungle the little distance of a mile. The night shadows were even falling when he finally discovered a pathway apparently leading to the summit of the mountain beneath us.

Bending over the path, he examined it closely. No Cuban's foot had ever touched its beaten surface; but the imprint of the protruding heel and sprawling toes of hundreds of negroes' feet were plainly to be seen. A sense of foreboding filled his mind, but with it came an uncontrollable fascination to probe the mystery.

The path led over a torturous course up these very rocks below us and at last entered through a small natural archway or cleft, in the stone, a wide level space at the summit of the mountain, comprising, as you will notice by its environs, about one caballeria of land. It was almost night as he pushed through the archway. He could discern nothing in the darkness, but he soon became conscious of the presence of stealthy moving forms of beasts or humans about him.

Grasping his rifle, he sprang aside from the path, planted his back firmly against a small mahogany tree and listened and waited while the faint rustling among the ferns, grasses and mosses gradually became more painfully distinct.

"Pietro!" he at last called impatiently but kindly, "here is your master, Miguel. Come, we will return together to La Delicia."

Instantly a powerful blow from a club sent his rifle flying from his hand. Out from the ferns and grasses black claws grasped his feet. From behind, other black claws clutched and held his body against the tree. Then half a score of black forms and faces rose before him. He was bound with thongs of the tough espartillo grass, led silently along the pathway for a short distance and brought to a little opening, where he could see there were many huts and great numbers of negroes and where he was detained while a whispered consultation was held.

One voice, which he recognized as Pietro's, was vehement for his instant death. Others even insisted that he should be made the victim of cannabalism. But at last a deep, sonorous voice was heard. This one decided that his death should be postponed for the present, as some advantage might possibly be gained.

Miguel was then led to a large pen, thatched with broad leaves of the palma de manaca, with strong double wass of the llaya, pierced for rifles, into which he was thrust. But the blow he received in the face from Pietro's clenched fist as he was shut within the structure, was nothing to the fear and apprehension caused by the mere name of the one from whom his temporary respite had come.

That name was Cangalito.

It was a name which sent a shudder to every white man's heart in southern Cuba. It was a name which filled the very air with a deep and abiding dread. It lent a fear to the very hedge, a poison to evry flower, a hidden enemy to every covert, a horror to every night; and it was one which had palsied the entire fair Aguacate region almost with hopelessness and despair.

Cangalito was an importation from Jamaica by the enemies of the slave system in Cuba. It was even whispered that agents of governments interested in the destruction of the slave trade was the secret power behind his mission. He was a huge African who had been a petty king in his native jungles. To the ignorant and superstitions Aguacate slaves he was to be a Messiah and deliverer, who should lead them to freedom and absolute possession of the land. Through him all of Cuba south of the central mountain range was to become the black kingdom of the Antilles.

These prophecies had secretly preceded him while the blacks by turn became ecstatic and insolent. When Cangalito finally appeared he seemed ubiquitous. He was here, there and everywhere. It is said that after he had reached Cuba, no white man ever looked upon him and lived. Organized pursuit only met with disaster. Even bloodhounds were of no avail. Pack after pack were put to flight, or murdered like rabits by the mysterious and powerful African. Many of the pursuing hounds were found beheaded, or their bodies severed by a single machete blow.

The man grew bolder, and left written demands upon the pillows of planters' beds that their slaves should be at once freed. At last strong military expeditions were sent against him into the jungles and mountains. They found no trace of Cangalito, but immediately after the return of each expedition to Trinidad the commanding officer would be found dead in his bed.

Finally an oath-bound organization of planters was formed for his extirpation. A code of signals was introduced by which, should his presence be learned of at any particular point, hundreds of armed men could almost instantly mass and surround him. Knowledge of this seemed to reach Messiah, and for a time his activity apparently ceased. It was during this period of fancied security that young Miguel had been captured and imprisoned upon the mountain beneath us, and had realized not only that he was in Cangalito's power but that some terrible plot was undoubtedly maturing for an uprising of the blacks of the district.

He remained imprisoned for three days. During this time he could hear the coming and going of great numbers of negroes. Those who came, invariably brought supplies of food and weapons of evry conceivable kind which were stored within the palisade, which was never opened save to provide Miguel with food or for the storage of these savage implements of death.

Savage indeed they were, but still grotesque. There were hundreds upon hundreds of guabrahaca clubs, knotted at the top, each as heavy as iron, and many were fitted with scraps of jagged metal. Piled beside these were hundreds more of the heavy sickle-like knives in use on the plantations in cutting cane for the mills. There were scythes set in rude handles wound with espartillo grass, huge hoes, useless old carbines, ancient swords, worn out pistols, stilletoes and field knives innumerable, and, more deadly than all, murderous machetes by the hundreds, with scores of torches ready for lighting, all cunningly abstracted from near and far plantations and brought in stealth to this mountain arsenal by night.

On the morning of the fourth day Miguel was taken from his prison to the hut of Cangalito. The thongs were removed from his arms, and he stood there in the dark cabin wondering what new calamity was to befall him as the black chieftian entered.

Filled as he was with the terror of his situation, he could not but admire the physical stature of this dreaded leader of the Aguacate blacks. He was truly kingly for an African. With limbs, arms and body of a giant, his face and head were marvelously Caucasian in mold and poise; while his mouth and eyes gave his fine features an expression of calm and kindly benignity. More than this, his voice was music itself, deep, rich and sonorous, tender beyond any human tones the youth had ever heard.

"I would speak with you, Miguel;" said Cangalito, motioning his prisoner to a seat upon a fresh carpet of the milk-white legue de vaca grass.

He had spoken in his own tongue and Miguel unconsciously answered him in the same language

"I am helpless to prevent any wish of Cangalito's."

The huge African bowed his head as if in thought for a moment. Then he spoke to Miguel in Spanish and with a quick gesture of his arms towards a pile of brushwood and fagots lying upon a table like rock, through a fissure of which the dead trunk of a guabrahaca tree rose like a gray silhouette against the blue sky.

"Senor, for your machete's blow upon Pietro's body, that was to have been your end."

"Horrible, horrible!" exclaimed Miguel, shuddering at the thought of so dreadful a death within sight of his own home.

"No more horrible," returned Cangalito fiercely, "than the endless torture of my brethren by their inhuman masters!"

The man had instantly changed his manner of benignity to that of an avenging demon and Miguel quailed before him.

"But the end will soon come;" he resumed placidly after a little time. "Paciencia, Cangalito, paciencia!" And then kindly and reflectively again: "Miguel, you speak my native tongue?"

"Indifferently."

"Indifferently is much," he muttered. "And Spanish, of course?"

"Yes, Cangalito."

"And the English?"

"Fairly well."

"The French?"

"Still better."

"And perhaps know something of Latin and Greek?"

"As taught in the University of Havana; yes."

"These will all be some time required at our court," he continued as if thinking aloud. Then he quickly arose, took Miguel by the hand and uttered the one word, "Come!"

They wound in and out of the cabins and open spaces among the countless groups of half naked blacks who lay in every conceivable attitude of indolent repose in the sunshine and shadow of the mountain summit.

"These are but a few," Cangalito said quietly.

Then he proceeded to the outskirts of the camp. Where the ascending rocky sides stopped at the edges of the almost level plateau, they found a veritable chevaux-defrise of guards. Each black lay flat on the earth among the tangled ferns and grasses, each within arm's length of another and each with a gleaming machete in his grasp; while the single entrance to the almost impregnable stronghold, through which Miguel had unwittingly entered, was massed with blacks, their naked skins reflecting the dapples of sunshine, here and there breaking through the branches above, like polished ebony.

"And all these are still but a few, Miguel. Let me show you how many there are. They are like the leaves upon the trees, the drops of water in the clouds, or the spikes upon the impassable hedges!"

He led the youth upon the high rock beside the unlighted pyre. From where they stood, all that can be seen from Manaca Isnaga's top could be clearly discerned, and even more. The coffee and the cane fields of the Aguacate region then swarmed with from thirty to forty thousand toiling blacks.

"At noon on Thursday—your Holy Thursday, Miguel, when the masters of these are mocking the true God with their prayers, their processions, their feasts and their debaucheries—my brethren, ah, my children!" he added with thrilling pathos in his tones, "will in one instant exchange slavery and torture for freedom and peace!"

"With the knife and the torch?" gasped Miguel, straining his eyes toward the red roof-peaks of his father's plantation home.

"You comprehend me;" returned Cangalito with a gleam of satisfaction in his splendid eyes.

"Are none to be spared?"

"No white male; not one."

"And the women?" groaned the horror-stricken youth, as he thought of his mother and sisters at La Delicia.

"Are to be placed among those who have won their freedom at the point of the sword."

Miguel grasped the dead trunk of the guabrahaca tree for support, but sank upon the fagots at its foot.

"Jesu, Maria!" he at last exclaimed pitifully. "Why did not you mercifully take my life before adding this torture?"

"Miguel need not die;" Cangalito returned with a smile of assurance. "La Delicia and those within it may be spared—if Cangalito so wills!"

"In the name of the Virgin, on what condition?" I will serve you with my last living breath for the ransom of La Delicia and my people!"

"Bueno! That is enough. Miguel's shall not be menial service. Cangalito and his queen will require a counsellor; one versed in the language of our nations; one who can know what the world is saying to the Black Kingdom of the Antilles; one who can meet the cunning of the whites with the cunning of their own tongues; one who can at all times tell Cangalito where are his enemies and his friends. Will you be that one for what I can give to you and yours, Miguel? You shall stand next the throne, so long as you are true."

A thousand fears and hopes flashed over Miguel's heart as these words were uttered. Horrified as he was at what had been disclosed, like any other who loves his own, he would have given his immortal soul for merely the lives of his people; and he threw himself at the black giant's feet sobbing out his inexpressive gratitude as best he could.

Cangalito raised him up tenderly and with his strong arm supporting the youth, the two returned to the hut. Here several of the chieftian's more trusted adherents were called and the new relations of Miguel explained.

From that moment the youth seemed invested with almost the respect and authority of his master. Despite the horrible consciousness of his enforced participation in the revolting preparations which were in progress; despite his more revolting association with the murderous and ignorant blacks; despite his constant consciousness of the horrors soon to be precipitated; he gradually found himself entering into the details of the plot for the uprising in a condition of feverish fascination almost bordering upon eager enthusiasm.

Much of this was due to his impatience for the safety of his family; some measure of this condition of mind came from the extraordinary influence of Cangalito, whose mental domination over all with whom he came in contact seemed complete and supreme; and, though unable to analyse his emotions in this particular, he felt himself strangely impelled to participation and action through Cangalito's constant references to a mysterious personage destined to be queen of the Black Kingdom.

On the second day before Holy Thursday all had been bustle and activity during the morning hours in the camp of the insurrectionists. Its numbers had been greatly increased, and hundreds of the blacks had been dispatched as leaders of the slaves in different districts. Cangalito and Miguel had together determined the signal for instant and universal action to be the display of their standard, a black flag with a huge central white star, above the rendezvous on the mountain and at the very same time the same standards, of lesser size, were to be shown at various points throughout the Aguacate district.

The plan was simple as it was terrible. The moment the standards were seen, the blacks of each plantation and raspanero were to overpower their masters and overseers; kill outright all white males of every age, and, if resistance were offered, burn their homes about their heads; and then, leaving a small guard over the white women, the surplus forces to be quickly massed in the vicinity of the mountain rendezvous; from which point the entire force of insurrectionists should descend upon Trinidad, where the blacks within the city were to join in the final and complete destruction of their masters.

In six hours' time the revolution, the wholesale murder of thousands of Cubans and re-establishment of government were to be accomplished.

The plot was masterly in its perfection of detail; and the interposition of divine providence, through so strange a thing as instantly begotten human love of a most extraordinary character, alone prevented its consummation.

The morning and afternoon had worn away in Cangalito's camp, and the evening shadows were gathering. Cangalito and Miguel were resting from their labors before their hut, when a slight movement at the camp entrance arrested their attention.

"Ah, Miguel, you shall now look upon your queen! In all Cuba there is not so fair a woman; in all the world not one so brave! To-night and to-morrow she is still a slave; slave because of one drop of African blood in her veins. She will win her freedom to-morrow night, Miguel, by driving this bit of steel"—here Cangalito held aloft a long-bladed stilletto—"through tyrant Copinge's heart!"

Scarcely had he spoken when the fairest maiden Miguel's eyes had ever beheld stood before them. Her raiment was some black, filmy, flowing stuff; and a mantilla partly covered her head. Slight, graceful as the breeze-blown river reeds, her lustrous eyes, her delicate quivering nostrils, her parted crimson lips and teeth dazzling, frost-rime whiteness, with one dainty hand clasping her mantilla across her breast and the other reaching to Cangalito a written message, all formed a picture of unconscious beauty impossible for art to fittingly portray.

"Human or spirit, African or Caucasian, woman or devil," reflected Miguel, "this creature is divine!"

"All is well at Trinidad. This message is from brave Marin;" she said to the African in tones that thrilled the youth. Cangalito grasped the paper eagerly and Miguel turned to leave them alone together.

"Remain, Miguel. This is your queen—your queen when her moment's work is done. Take her hand. Conduct her among my brethren in the huts. Let them go with her to the palisade. Let her see all that has been gathered together."

Cangalito said all this lightly, while running over the words of the message; lightly, and without looking up from Marin's written words; or Miguel and the maiden had never gone. For, one time in all lives, there is a look between man and woman which effaces and reveals all, which changes and seals all, and a grasp of hand, light though it be as thistle-down borne upon a autumn breeze, whose thrill eternally binds. They moved among the wondering, almost worshipping blacks. They entered the palisade and were alone. The lives of ten thousand Cubans hung on what should be said or left unsaid as they stood together. She was the first to break the silence.

"You are Miguel of La Delicia, Cangalito's prisoner. You are to be his counsellor, when the revolution is done. I have seen you at the palace of Colonel Copinge, the Governor."

"And you are—?"

"Copinge's slave!"

"You will murder him to-morrow night!"

"Yes, Senor Miguel."

"Has he ever wronged you?"

"No; but I am a slave. Holy Virgin! I do not wish to be Cangalito's queen. I do not wish to murder. I wish to be free!"

"You do not hate the Governor of Trinidad, and you do not love Cangalito?"

"No, no, no! I shall kill Copinge only for freedom. Once free, I shall escape Cangalito or kill him also! Oh, God!—to be loved and protected like the senoras about me, just for one little hour of life, I would joyfully go to sleep in death."

"Half frenzied, Miguel drew the now sobbing thing to his heart.

Which the strongest motive for swift resolve—the safety of the whites, the preservation of this, to him, matchless creature from the horrible fate which was enmeshing her, or a supreme and almost divine compassion leaping out of the depths of a sudden and all mastering human affection—he never knew.

"Save Copinge! Reveal all to him instantly when you return! There is yet time to save Trinidad and the valley!" Do this and you shall be free!"

"Free!" she faltered, almost falling to the ground.

"Free? Not only free, but the lady of La Delicia—my wife!—an honored woman of Cuba! Better still," he poured madly into her ears, "we will fly this land of horrors together—to America; to England; or to Spain! Freedom, wifehood, happiness—the very heaven beyond all that!—are in your answer!"

"Jesu Maria! I am in heaven already!—yes, yes, yes!"

"On your honor?"

"On my life!"

To these desperate souls minutes had been as years. The calmness of years possessed them. It set their features as impassively as in marble, when they turned to Cangalito who was now entering the palisade.

"What thinks our queen of our preparations?" asked the chief with radiant face.

"Victory is already gained!" the maiden answered; but Miguel alone knew her meaning.

In a few moments more they were all at the camp entrance and Pietro in waiting to guard her back to the city.

"The next time we meet it will be with outstretched arms!" said Cangalito solemnly.

"So be it and adios!" was as solemnly returned.

"God speed thee, our queen!"

"God speed thee, my queen!" echoed Miguel; and as the chief and the youth retraced their way to the hut, the white face and shrouded figure behind the black guide crept through the jungle into the starlit valley, with every soft footfall a step into the brief heaven she now knew.

Shortly after daylight of Holy Thursday, Cangalito and Miguel ascended the high table rock and lashed the standard of the insurgents to the very top of the dead guabrahaca tree trunk above. A sea of black faces, distorted with hideous joy, were upraised beneath; but not a voice broke the dreadful silence of the camp. Cangalito waved his followers back to their huts, their places of guard and the distribution of arms, when the two stood beneath the standard and gazed in every direction between the montains and the sea. There, far to the north, appeared a single answering standard. Away in the northeast another and another followed. Where the greatest plantations were, here and there one came into sight. But where were the hundreds that had been placed in the hands of the faithful followers? Suddenly, far down the valley, a half dozen were unfurled. Some of them almost as suddenly disappeared.

Volleys of musketry were heard from the direction of the city. Miguel's eyes were strained to the roofs of La Delicia; but they rested peacefully in the sunshine. Great dust-clouds filled the winding roads. Rifle smoke now and then puffed through these ghostily; and flames were seen in different portions of the valley. The hoarse boom of cannon floated upward from Trinidad, and Miguel saw many strange craft in the bay. Ah, had relief come from Cienfuegos? Had the whites been aroused at last? Were they baracading the city? Surely dragoons were scurrying up the roads in every direction to protect the flying planters and their families. Merciful God! His love and faith had not been misplaced!

Cangalito saw all these things with placid face. With kingly mein he stood upon the rock unmoved, though the certain consciousness possessed him of the misplacement of all his murderous plans. A panting, wounded messenger came dashing to the camp.

"We are all betrayed!" he shouted. "Copinge still lives. The valley is filled with the soldiers. Thousands of our brethren are disarmed!"

There was still a smile upon Cangalito's face. Turning to Miguel, without a word he bound him to the guabrahaca tree trunk.

"I shall return," he said. "I do not yet believe you false. I shall see her and know. If it has been you—the fagots are still here!"

Leaping from the rock, he grasped his huge machete from the hut door and with a quiet, "Follow Cangalito!" disappeared through the jungle with every warrior of the camp, more than a thousand in number, pressing closely behind him.

Miguel bound to the unfired stake, with the black standard floating above him, now saw the valley dotted with fluttering black ensigns. Flames and battling blacks and whites appeared everywhere before his horror-stricken eyes. Cangalito's blacks had massed with thousands more in the broad llano below the little mountain, and were sweeping everything before them to the white city by the sea. The terror of the scene overcame Miguel and he sank unconscious in his thongs.

What he now saw not, is quickly told. Copinge's virgin slave had kept the faith of love. Swift couriers had been dispatched to the interior and to Cienfuegos, and at daybreak relieving forces had arrived from the west. Trinidad had been hastily strengthened; the blacks of the city imprisoned; and hundreds of families were already behind the city walls. But the uprising could not be stayed. Infuriated at betrayal, the blacks massacred the helpless of the valley, which was swept with demoniac horrors. Then on came the brute hordes from the city. Terrible was the hand to hand battle which now ensued. The blacks were swept down in hundreds. A last desperate charge was made. It was headed by Cangalito. With a handful of followers he penetrated to the very steps of the palace. Within it were huddled hundreds of terror-stricken women and children. For a moment their butchery seemed certain. But it was not to be. The figure of a maiden sped down the broad steps from the palace. The two, the maiden and the demon, met with outstretched arms as Cangalito had said.

"This for a traitor!" he shrieked, hurling his machete through her quivering body.

"For Miguel and freedom!" she answered with a god-like smile upon her face.

They fell together upon the palace steps, Cangalito riddled with bullets from the rifles of the soldiery.

Miguel was rescued and borne to his father's home, and thus ended the Revolucion del Quemado, with its inconceivable horrors and woes.

"This tower," continued Don Miguel sadly, "was built to guard the Valle del Aguacate. Twenty-four strokes of the giant bell above your heads were to warn the whites of any future uprising. Its dread tones have never been heard in the valley. The enslavement of blacks by Cubans ceased when the worse enslavement of Cubans by Spain begun. The martyr slave-girl of Trinidad, Malibran, now lies within this casket. It is I, Don Miguel, your host, who once in moments of agony held that hero heart close to his own in Cangalito's palisade; who now salutes this casket of Manaca Isnaga reverently with his lips, and who begs you, my friends, to pray with him for the repose of her shining soul."

Relief in six hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

YOUR FRIENDS IN THE EAST

Are all anxious to know all about Vancouver Island and British Columbia ....

EVERY RESIDENT of British Columbia who travels in the East is kept busy answering the many questions asked about the new El Dorado of the Pacific Northwest, and the indications are that hundreds of Eastern capitalists, merchants, bankers, farmers fruit growers, mechanics, etc., are turning Westward Ho! with British Columbia as an objective point. It goes without saying that every resident of this Province is interested in the development of our many resources and glad of an opportunity to supply their friends with reliable information concerning this country and its many attractions for the tourist and homeseeker.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

IS

A Well-Edited 16-page Paper,

Filled each week with news from all points of the Northwest, will tell the story of the happenings in this section of the Dominion of Canada in an interesting and acceptable manner. Why not send a copy regularly to your friends, relatives and acquaintances back East? It is cheaper than writing letters and a saving of much labor. Terms are as follows:

WEEKLY, six months - - $1.00
WEEKLY, one year - - - $2.00

Sample copies sent free to any address. All orders should be addressed to

The TIMES P. & P. Co.,
Victoria, B.C.

We are Showing Boys' Scotch and English Tweed Suits at Greatly Reduced Prices. Also 100 Pairs Boys' Knicker Pants at $1 per pair, just Received. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

INLAND INTELLIGENCE.

Mining and General News From Upper Country Contemporaries.

Nelson Tribune

There is no truth in the report that the company of which Mr. Alexander is manager intended to abandon the work of reclaiming the land on Kootenay river. Mr. Alexander returned to Nelson from the scene of operations on Friday, and reports little damage done to the dykes.

President Corbin says through trains will be running between Spokane and Nelson by the middle of July, as the Spokane & Northern is not in as bad shape as was supposed.

One hundred and forty-five men are employed in making repairs on the Columbia & Kootenay railway. They are working under Engineer Stewart. Trainmaster Hamilton, who is at Robson, expects to get a train through to the Kootenay river bridge by Tuesday.

Although two-thirds of the buildings in Kaslo have been lost by fire or flood, the people of that town are not discouraged. They are clearing the streets of drift and wreckage, repairing damaged buildings, erecting new ones, and buckling down to hard work. Kaslo is yet on the map.

D. J. Darraugh, of Nakusp, arrived at Nelson this afternoon, walking in from Robson. He reports a stampede from Nakusp to the placers on Trout creek, which is twenty odd miles south from Nakusp. Mr. Darraugh has prospected the creek, and believes that the ground is good and that two thousand men will be working there this summer.

J. C. Rykert, jr., was in Nelson on Friday. He says that his house and that of Mr. Ball were the only ones that were not reached by the high water in Kootenay river. Nearly every acre of cultivated land in the valley was overflowed, and the loss will be sorely felt by many of the ranchmen.

Rev. James Turner, who for three years did missionary work in West Kootenay in the interest of the Methodist church, left Nelson this morning for Victoria, where he will have charge of a church. No priest or parson who has lived and worked in the district was more respected by all classes. Mr. Turner is succeeded by Rev. George H. Morden, who was for three years pastor of the church to which Mr. Turner has gone.

Owing to the candidate's lack of horse sense, the government party came within an ace of losing the south riding by default. Mr. Buchanan went up to Kaslo along with ex-Mayor Grant of Victoria on Tuesday intending to go thence to New Denver and other points in Slocan district. Before leaving Buchanan failed to sign his nomination paper. This fact became known, in some way, to his chief backer, R. E. Lemon, late on Tuesday afternoon. Two men were at once dispatched up the outlet in a row boat in search of the steam tug Kaslo, which was known to be somewhere between Yuill's ranch and Nelson. The tug was met at Five Mile Point, but the captain refused to make the trip to Kaslo until he returned to Nelson and secured a guarantee that he would be paid. He returned to Nelson where, after some jangling, the asked for guarantee was given. Kaslo was made in time to catch Buchanan before he left for New Denver, and he returned to Nelson on the Ainsworth. The nomination paper was duly signed, and Mr. Buchanan left on Thursday morning to overtake Mr. Grant, who is stumping the riding in Mr. Buchanan's interests, making his first speech at Kaslo on Tuesday night. Mr. Buchanan is credited with being an able man; but, surely, he does not display it practically. Is he lacking in horse sense?

Nelson Miner.

The Hall Mines company has 400 tons of ore at the Silver King ready for shipment and is calling for tenders for the transport of the same to Nelson. The company is also calling for tenders for the haulage of 50 tons of machinery from Nelson to the mine.

Several placer mines have been located on Trout Creek, situate twenty miles south of Nakusp. Mr. Rudd, who has made the first locations, reports that about 5000 feet of ground have already been taken up.

Walter Hunt, a miner, has been killed at the Mountain Chief by a landslide. He leaves a wife and family.

As the water in many streams and creeks is unusually high for the time of year, the gold commissioner has again extended the time during which claims may be laid over until the 15th of July.

W. McCulloch has returned from the Slocan country where he has disposed of his share in the Idaho No. 2. He leaves in a few days for the Big Bend country, where he expects to find gold leads in a part of that district which have not been hitherto prospected.

D. W. McVicar and Leander Shaw, of Walton, N. S., left for the east on Wednesday last. These gentlemen, who are connected with mining in the eastern provinces, are much struck with the wealth of the Kootenay district. They have purchased some claims in the Ainsworth district on behalf of a syndicate they represent in Nova Scotia. Mr. McVicar intends to return at once and settle with his wife and family in Nelson.

A good deal of excitement has been caused at New Denver and Silverton by the discoveries on a tributary of Four Mile creek of what is supposed to be the continuation of the vein of silver ore found on the Silverton and Fisher Maiden. Ben Fennell and Thompson brothers have located five claims. Mr. J. A. Finch, after visiting his Four Mile properties and several other prominent claims on the Kaslo side of the divide, All the properties are looking well.

(Vernon News.)

Forty-four pre-emptions were recorded in the government land office at Vernon during the month of June.

While the wheat crop, owing to the long-continued dry weather, will fall short of the average this year in many parts of the district it will be up to the usual standard. White Valley from the Coldstream ranch up to Blue Springs will give an excellent crop. So will portions of the Mission and Spallumcheen valleys, and in the Salmon river district the yield will be a large one.

Mr. H. D. Tann, who has a logging camp on the west side of Okanagan lake, met with a serious loss last week. A valuable team which he had been work-

SUNLIGHT SOAP
LESS LABOUR GREATER COMFORT!

DOES YOUR WIFE DO HER OWN WASHING?

IF she does, see that the wash is made Easy and Clean by getting her SUNLIGHT SOAP, which does away with the terrors of wash-day.

Experience will convince her that it PAYS to use this soap.

Agents for British Columbia: BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING, Victoria, B.C.

Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER
Buy Big 25c. Bottle
NO OTHER MEDICINE ON EARTH is so efficacious for Colic, Canadian Cholera, Cramps, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all Bowel Complaints.

ing ran away and plunged into the lake, swimming outwards until they were nearly half a mile from the shore; they then turned and had almost reached shore again when they began to fight with each other, and speedily becoming exhausted from their struggle, sank within a few yards of shore.

The Lily May and Mayflower mineral claims on Harris creek have been bonded by Captain Shorts, E. J. Tronson and T. Ellis to Mr. John F. Torrance, for the sum of $2000. Mr. Torrance, it will be remembered, is the mining expert who has recently been engaged in examining claims in Camp Fairview for the Stratheyre company. He left for Montreal on Saturday, taking with him a quantity of the Harris creek ore for assay, and should the result prove satisfactory, he will return at once and develop the properties. If the quality of the ore will warrant it, he intends to put in machinery at the mines, and will also build a sawmill on Harris Creek.

The Stratheyre mining company have suspended operations at Fairview for the present and the mill has been shut down. Mr. Reynolds, the company's manager, passed through town last week on his way to England, and in conversation with a News reporter stated that he had not yet lost faith in the camp, but did not see his way clear to continue operations as present. He expressed himself as being very favorably impressed with the country both from a mining and agricultural standpoint, and thought it probable that he would soon return. Speaking of the various claims in Camp Fairview, he appeared to think very highly of the Stemwinder, and regretted that this ledge had not been uncovered before the company had reached their decision to shut down the mill. On being asked about Camp McKinney, he produced a small specimen of rock from the Caribou claim in that camp, which was thickly speckled with gold, and it was evident that Mr. Reynolds was firmly of the opinion that the reports of the wonderful richness of this strike have not been an exaggeration of the facts.

A NORTHWEST MIRACLE.

THE UNIQUE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. GEO. COLLISON OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Physicians Declared She Was in Consumption—A Victim of Deadly Night Sweats and Her Case Pronounced Hopeless—Her Pastor Encouraged Her to Begin the Use of a Medicine That Saved Her Life—The Days of Miracles in Healing Have Not Passed.

Mrs. George Collinson is a well-known and esteemed resident of Prince Albert, N. W.T. This lady has had a remarkable experience, having almost entered the valley of death when the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restored her to health and strength, and she now relates her marvelous story for the benefit of suffering humanity. We cannot do better than give Mrs. Collinson's [illegible] in her own words. She says,—"We formerly lived in Carberry, Man., where I lay ill for a year and a half. My case was pronounced helpless by all the doctors there, and they agreed that I had not long to live, and in fact I had but little hope of recovery myself. The doctors stated that my trouble was consumption, and when they said they could do nothing for me I determined to go to my home at Tara, Ont., and see if the doctors there could help me. I remained there for three months and returned home not any improved. I was so weak I could scarcely walk across the room, and when I reached Carberry I was forced to take my bed and at times was so weak I could not turn myself in bed. For some months I was troubled with chronic diarrhœa and after returning home I called in another doctor who had just located there. He checked the diarrhœa, but held out no hopes of my recovery. This doctor stated that not only were my lungs in a bad condition, but that abscesses had formed. I suffered from the weakening effects of night sweats, and alternate chills and fevers. Then my trouble became aggravated by the cords in my legs drawing up to the extent that it was impossible for me to straighten them. I was bandaged from my chest to my ankles, and my feet and hands would swell terribly. I had severe pains about the heart and coughed and spit so much that I thought the end was coming fast. When my minister called one day I told him I would like to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but as other medicines had failed me I feared they might too. He told me to remember that we must do all we could to preserve life, and perhaps God would bless the Pink Pills to the benefit of my health. I then began to take them, very lightly at first, for my stomach was very weak. When I had taken the Pink Pills for a time I began to revive somewhat and there was an improvement in my appetite. After using Pink Pills for about a month I could sit up, and in four months from the time I began using them I could do my own work, and I am as strong, and I firmly believe healthier, than I ever was before. After I began the use of the Pink Pills I took no other medicine, but took with them occasionally juice of lemon and crushed sugar. It is a pleasure for me to speak strongly of the medicine which, with God's blessing, saved my life, and you are at liberty to give my experience the widest circulation, as it may be the means of benefitting come other despairing sufferer. My husband joins his grateful thanks with mine and we both feel justified in saying that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a marvel among medicines."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills furnish in a condensed form the constituents necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, assisting it to absorb oxygen, the great sustainer of organic life. By this means the greatest remedy strikes at the root of disease, speedily driving it from the system, restoring the patient to full health and strength. Most diseases afflicting mankind have their origin in an impoverished condition of the blood, or a shattered nervous system, and acting directly upon these, Pink Pills are a specific for all such troubles. Thousands of grateful people testify to the benefits they have derived from the use of Pink Pills, and no other medicine has ever published such strong and carefully authenticated evidence of merit. If in need of a medicine do not be persuaded to try something else, but insist on getting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for $2.50, by addressing the D. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C
Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.
THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.
Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.
7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.
Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to sections 12 and 20 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-law, 1894," which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating, except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In North Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In Central Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and

In South Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore specified there shall be charged fifty cents additional for each infraction.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 15th, 1894.

Only Ten Cents ...PER WEEK...
Will secure you the....
Finest Collection ...of... Canadian Scenes
Ever Published.

It is a Purely Canadian Production.

Canadian Paper,
Canadian Views,
Canadian Printing,
Canadian Cuts.

Everything that enters into its production is Canadian, and as a work of art is equalled by few and surpassed by none of the American publications.

Every Canadian Should Secure This Valuable Collection of Canadian Scenes.

We have secured the right for this locality and will issue One Part Each Week.

See Coupon upon another page of this paper, cut it out and remit to this office with Ten Cents.

THE TIMES,
VICTORIA, B.C.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $25,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at [illegible] will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Exhibition Loan By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

Aluminum Alloy Composite
HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO
Iron, Steel and Brass Founders
2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallising, prevents blowholes and sponginess.
Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.
Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.
Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.
The Hatfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $35,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at [illegible] will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Michigan St. from Menzies to Powell Sts. will be closed till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

j622-tf

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES
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City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $100,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at [illegible] will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the creditors in the estate of Monroe Miller will be held at the office, 77 Johnson street, on Tuesday, July 10th, at 11 o'clock a.m.

BUSINESS: To receive balance sheet and report of assignee for the preceding twelve months. All interested are requested to attend in person or by proxy.

THOS. T. HULL,
Assignee.

June 29-eod-td

NOTICE

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at its sitting to be held on the second Wednesday in the month of September next, for a transfer to George Richardson, of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Windsor Hotel situate at the corner of Government and Courtney streets in the City of Victoria.

Dated the 4th day of June, 1894.

ALEX. McDONALD.

j5-1m

THE BRITANNIA WINS AGAIN.

American Yacht Vigilant Again Beaten by the Prince of Wales' Flyer.

Close and Exciting Race Throughout—Stanbury Anxious to Meet Gaudaur.

YACHTING.

Glasgow, July 7.—The Prince of Wales' yacht Britannia to-day beat the American yacht Vigilant in the Clyde regatta race for the Queen's cup over a 50 mile course. The race was close and exciting throughout. At the first round the Britannia was one minute and eight seconds ahead.

The Vigilant overhauled and passed the Britannia near the close, crossing the line at 4:17:55; Britannia time, 4:18:55. The Britannia wins on time allowance.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers elected at the annual meeting of the International Yachting Association were as follows:

President, Fred E. Sander, Seattle; Vice-President, Roland G. Gamwell, Fairhaven; Secretary, Frank P. Dow, Fairhaven; Treasurer, H. R. Foot, Victoria; Admiral, J. A. Hatfield, Seattle; Vice-Admiral, H. A. March, Anacortes; Commodore, G. A. Kirk, Victoria; Vice-Commodore, A. Mulcahy, Victoria; Fleet Captain, Cecil Bacon, New Whatcom; Executive Committee, Charles E. Cawley, Seattle; John Barneson, Port Townsend; Norman Smith, Port Angeles.

FROM WHATCOM.

The Irene, which went to Whatcom to take part in the international races, returned home this morning. She left Bellingham Bay yesterday morning and made a good run across. Captain Godson speaks very highly of the treatment received by Victorians at the hands of the citizens of Whatcom. The Volage left Whatcom on Thursday evening.

BASEBALL.

The team which the Stanfords played at Spokane was made up very largely of professionals, including Owens, Patton and Pop Cross, both nearly as good men as ever played the game. In addition to that the Stanfords were given a hard deal in the umpiring.

—The case of the interstate commerce commission against the Canadian Pacific railroad has been stricken from the Federal court docket at Tacoma.

THE OAR.

STANBURY READY TO ROW.

New York, July 7.—James Stanbury, of Australia, the champion sculler of the world, writes that if he is guaranteed expenses and a match for $2500 he will come to America and row Jake Gaudaur a single scull race, three or four miles, on any neutral course, outside of Canada, for the championship of the world. Or he will row Gaudaur on the Nepean river or over the Paramatta championship course for $2500 or $5000, the Police Gazette championship challenge cup and the championship of the world, and allow him expenses. Stanbury says: "I have made one trip to America, in which there was plenty of pleasure, but no profit. Before I left Australia the American champion agreed to arrange a match for $2500 a side and the championship of the world. I posted $500 in Chicago and the same with the Police Gazette to row Jake Gaudaur three miles straight away for $2500 and the championship. Gaudaur would only arrange a match with a turn, which style of race I was not accustomed to, and at the same time stipulated that the stakes must be held in Buffalo by a party I afterwards found out was interested in him and one of his backers. Now if Gaudaur is anxious to row and desires the race to take place in America I shall be satisfied with Richard K. Fox as final stake holder. If Gaudaur will visit Australia and agree to row over the championship course which Hanlan and O'Connor, the former champions, rowed over with Kemp, McLean, Beach and myself, the Melbourne Sportsman can be final stakeholder and appoint the referee. If the American champion fails to accept either of these offers, then I shall retire champion of the world."

Those Blouse Waists.

At Russell & McDonald's are stylish, good fitting and cheap.

Brief Locals.

—The East Fernwood Mission established by the young people of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will in future be known as St. Columbas' church.

—Mrs. Edgar Crow Baker died last night quite suddenly of valvular disease of the heart. Her sudden and entirely unexpected death was a terrible blow to her husband, relatives and many friends. She was about as usual during the day, and left the house for St. James church to participate in the practice of the choir, of which she was a member. She was taken ill on the way to the church and decided to return home. She succeeded in reaching the house but expired at the door. Mrs. Baker was a native of Halifax, aged 46 years. She came here 20 years ago with her mother, Mrs. C. Jones, her brother, Richard Jones, and her sisters, Mrs. Blaiklock and Mrs. Rome. She was foremost in church and charity work, of a bright sunny disposition and dearly loved by all who knew her. She had heart trouble for a number of years, but had never been very ill with it. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the house, 16 Montreal street, and 2:45 from St. James church.

CONSTANT WORK.

Max Muller's Regret for the Change in University Ways.

Prof. Max Muller has been regretting that the luxury and beauty of scholarly leisure at the universities have passed away forever. It is quantity to-day rather than quality, I fear, he said to an interviewer of the Quiver. The tutors become teachers far too young, and they work so hard that they have no time to look to the right or to the left; and what is life if not a continual glancing to the right and left? They give themselves no time to develop. They take a good first-class and then give out what they have learned as teachers. This engenders the money-making spirit; I have no word to say against it, but it tells on the spirit of the university.

The present system of constant examinations finds no favor with Prof. Max Muller. They stunt our young men, he said. They have no time or opportunity to be idle. Now do you know, it is my idle friends, he added, who have become distinguished men in later life. I believe in cultured idleness. It gives a man time to read for himself. But look at those examinations: Why a man knows what he has to read frequently to the very page. You don't call that study.

The professor confessed that at first he had been opposed to the girls' college, but they are, he said, a great success, and it is a real pleasure to me to see the young girls eager to learn. Young men do as little as they can; young women do as much as they can; too much, indeed. Again, they work more systematically and their knowledge is better arranged. It tends wonderfully to the improvement of their whole character. I wish the men could be ashamed and spurred on to further effort. Indeed, he added, laughing outright, a friend of mine and his wife went in for the same examinations; she took a first-class, he only a second. Professor Max Muller, however, thinks nothing tangible comes of all the efforts of the girls, while if only they could get fellowships they might do good work.

THE TONGUE.

To It Is Charged Defect of Speech, Also Many Ills.

It is a lamentable fact that the majority of people speak badly and with comparative difficulty, and it is equally true that if they only knew how they could enunciate well and easily. A well known writer gives some valuable information on this subject in an article in a leading daily paper. He shows that so common is this use of the vocal organs that it frequently leads to chronic sore throat. The tongue is often accountable for the trouble. Many people have a habit when talking of pushing the tongue so far back against the delicate membranes that line the throat that irritation more or less painful is caused, and if it continues any length of time ulcers will form, and so will a doctor's bill. People who are thus afflicted, and for the matter of that, who are not, should at once set about learning how to control the tongue—that is, how to correct the false and pernicious habits that it may have drifted into.

The organ should be depressed into a hollow—before a looking glass, at a point three-quarters of an inch back of where the tip of it comes when in an unnatural position in the mouth, at the same time singing very light head tones. The exercise requires some patience at first, but the habit of keeping the tongue down is soon acquired. Many a hard-working vocal student is a sufferer through not knowing this. He may have been working unsuccessfully for weeks in his attempts to produce better tone, simply because his tongue would not let him. In speaking or singing it should not be allowed to hoop up and fill the mouth, thus interfering with the free passage of the tones of the voice from the throat to the front of the mouth, where they should strike and then escape as clear as a bell.

This hooping up of the tongue in the mouth is the cause of much of the indistinct and slovenly utterances which is gall and wormwood to the cultivated ear. In many people the line from the point of the chin to the neck is in the form of a right angle. In a shapely throat this line forms a curve, just as a canary's does when he is carolling. The process of turning this angle into a curve is well worth undertaking, as it involves a fine development of the throat and excellent practice in tongue control.

Stand before a mirror that you may watch the throat swell out; now thrust your tongue out as far as it will go, then draw it back quickly and forcibly, at the same time bringing it downward in the mouth as far as you can. Place your thumb and finger against the larynx (commonly called Adam's apple), and if you are making the right movement you will feel the larynx pass downward. For a week or two make the movement lightly, after that put as much force into it as you can. The exercise should be practiced for a few minutes several times a day to insure rapid and good results. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

They Are Cheap.

The boys' sailor suits at Russell & McDonald's, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—J Savannah, Robt Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson, P S Lampman, J Upritchard, Thos Mills, J Rogers, J Ripperton, M McTeigh, O Clark, Miss Simpson, G T Thornley, C Watterman.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—S L Faison, A Waite, Mrs Scott, Mr Scott, J Wilson, J M Judd, W F Calvert, Mrs Calvert, T M Maude, A Christensen, F Stevens, S Fraser, W Newman, G Newman, Mrs Keltridge, Miss Keltridge, Chas [illegible], Mrs Morse, J E Phillips, A Stewart, Dr E Hall, A R Hoge, J M Hughes, John Boyd, J W Meller and wife, Rev L W Tucker, J Nott, R Collister, Capt Jones, Capt R Jones, D R Young, R G Penn, F S Barnard, M P, Mrs Barnard, Miss Ward, J A Anderson, F Dodge, R Horne-Payne, R K Sperling, B H Cole.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Lenz & Leiser, Capt Shears, Langley & Co, Lowenberg & Co, order F & Co, C Braund, S Leiser & Co, Wilson Bros, order Turner B & Co, J W Flemming, Senior Naval Officer, Pither & Leiser, R Jamieson, J H Baker, T N Hibben & Co, Union Colliery Co, Hudson Bay Co, H Mansell, G H Maynard, Naval Storekeeper, R J Walker, J Piercy & Co, J Yorke, G C Shaw & Co, J Barnsley, E A Morris, Vic Elec Ry & Light Co, care Schlitz Brg Co, care Col In Rev, B Williams, S Reid, A Y Rossi, S R E Co, Mrs A Lapierre, D H Ross & Co, P McQuade, T B Pearson, Thos Harris, J & A Clearihue, Lieut Col Peters, J Piercy & Co, E G Prior & Co, Beadmore & Co, R B Devlin, Blair & Gordon, Simpson Hall Miller, Hall, Ross & Co, J York, T G Mason, J W Creighton, A Baker, Dept Public Works, J Somers, E G Anderson, Turner B & Co, Weiler Bros, Todd & Son, E Wall & Co, G E Monro, Martin & R, R Robertson, R McDonald, R P Rithet, T Earle, W Blackie, Dom Exp Co.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—S Schoen, Vic Elec Ry Co.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

BIRTH.

CUTHBERT—At Meanwood Cottage, Stanley avenue, on the 7th instant, the wife of Herbert Cuthbert, of a daughter.

DIED.

BAKER—Suddenly, on the 6th instant, Frances Mary Baker, the beloved wife of Edgar Crow Baker, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 2:30 p.m., from the family residence, No. 16 Montreal street, and at St. James' church at 2:45.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stifles and sprains. George Robb, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

The danger of Milk.

Are you giving your baby cow's milk or any food requiring cow's milk in preparation? Any doctor will tell you that the worst forms of tubercular disease are conveyed through the medium of cow's milk. In this connection

Nestlé's Food

is invaluable, as with the addition of water only it is a safe and entire diet for infants.

A large sample and our book "The Baby" sent on application.

Thos. Leeming & Co., 25 St. Peter St.

Sole Agents for Canada. Montreal.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

Notice to Contractors, Builders, Etc.

Tenders will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Thursday, the 12th of July next, for executing minor works, etc., at the naval establishments at Esquimalt.

Plans, specifications and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Assistant Civil Engineer in this yard.

Tenders to be endorsed "Works" and addressed to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. SYDNEY DOBBIN,
Acting Storekeeper.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 30th June, 1894. jy3-td

Shawnigan Lake.

Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

GEO. KOENIG, Proprietor.

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JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets, VICTORIA, B.C.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK.

(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. **Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me.** I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Victoria & Sidney Railway

Trains will leave Topaz Avenue

FOR SIDNEY

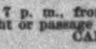
at 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

SATURDAY.

SUNDAY TRAIN will leave at 1:30, returning will leave Sidney at 5 o'clock.

Fare for the Round Trip, 50 cents.

FOR THE NORTH



The Steamer

BARBARA BOSCOWITZ

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports on

Tuesday, July 10,

At 7 p. m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to

CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
6 Trounce Avenue.
Manager.

Protection Island Coal

Mined by the NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO.

FOR SALE AT THE ROCK BAY COAL YARD

This is positively the best Coal mined in British Columbia.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Telephone 512.

SUITS AT 50c. ON THE $.

Just received a consignment of Mens' Fine Tailor Made Custom Suits which I will sell at about 50c. on the dollar on regular prices. $20 suits for $10, $22 and $24 suits for $12 and $14. Come and see them at

83 JOHNSON STREET.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 894.

S. A. Stoddart, 68 1-2 Yates St.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Waltham Watch Co., P.S. Bartlett, (stem wind)	$ 8 00
Appleton, Tracy & Co., (adjusted) (all new movements)	15 00
Low grades from	4 00
Watches cleaned	75
Main spring	75
New lever staff	1 25
Jewels	50
Clocks cleaned from	50

Jewelry repaired; Seal Teeth mounted in solid gold from $2, silver from $1; pipes mounted in solid silver, from 50c., gold $2.50. SPECIAL—Clocks regulated and repaired against accidents for 12 months. Called for and delivered at any residence where the cars pass.

S. A. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker. 68 1-2 Yates St.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 100 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Pemberton, Gorge Road.

★ ★ ★

★ **Armour's Bacon and Hams** ★

Have Arrived After Long Delay.

Erskine, Wall & Co

COR. GOV'T & FORT STS.

Argyle House.

We are Clearing Out the Following Lines of Goods:

A lot of Ladies' Parasols at cost price.
Ladies' Belts at cost price.
Childrens' Stockings reduced from 25c., 20c., and 15c., to 10c. a pair.
Boy's heavy ribbed Cotton Stockings reduced from 25c. to 15c.
A lot of Ladies' Jerseys at cost price.
All our stock of single width Dress Goods at cost.
Ladies' Beaded Capes below cost.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Ladies' Undervests 10c. each, Childrens' Undervests 10c. each.
Ladies' Corsets 50c. a pair.
White quilts 90c. each.
Curtain Net for long curtains, taped and scollaped, 7 yds. for $1.00.
Lace Curtains taped and scollaped 50c. a pair.
Toilet Covers, white and with colored border, 25c. each.
White Calico, 20 yds. for $1.00.
Unbleached Calico, 20 yds. for $1.00.
Heavy White Sheeting, 20c. a yard.
Unbleached Sheeting, 20c. a yard.
Canton Flannel, 14 yds. for $1.00.
Glass Cloth, 12 yds. for $1.00.
Crash Toweling, 14 yds. for $1.00.
Silecia Dress Lining, 3 yds. for 25c.
Table Linen, 20c. a yard.
Brooks' Sewing Cotton, best quality, 35c. a doz.
White Checked Muslins, 12 yds. for $1.00.
Black and Colored Cashmeres, 25c. a yd.

REMNANTS

Of Dress Goods, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Ribbons, etc., cheaper than ever before.

J. Horner & Co.

88 DOUGLAS STREET.

Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of laborers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing

JOHN DODD,
Nanaimo, B. C.

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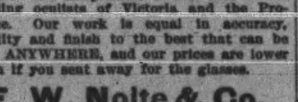

WE GRIND

Special and complicated Lenses for all the leading oculists of Victoria and the Province. Our work is equal in accuracy, quality and finish to the best that can be had ANYWHERE, and our prices are lower than if you sent away for the glasses.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

THE ONLY OPTICIANS, 37 Fort St.

If you want your glasses neatly repaired bring them to us.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.

Pendray's Soaps

STILL IN THE LEAD OF ALL THE GOODS IN THE SOAP LINE.

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Every Body . . .
. . . Uses Them.

FOR SALE

6 Lots—2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,

30 Broad Street.

CASH STORE.

New Goods

ARMOUR'S '49ER BACON,
18c. This is the best Bacon Armour makes.

DRIED BEEF,
Extra fine, 20 cents.

GLASGOW PEAS MEAL,
35 cents per package.

BARN YEAST CAKES,
10 cents each.

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

WELLINGTON COAL YARD.

RATTRAY & HALL

Sole Agents R. Dunsmuir & Sons' Wellington Coal.

Special Rates for Carload Lots.

OFFICES: 100 Government Street and 24 Store Street. Telephone No. 83.

Orders Must be Accompanied by Cash

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Donald Urquhart, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to or having claims against the above estate are to make payment to or application for payment as the case may be to the undersigned.

Dated 19th June, 1894.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley Street, Victoria,
Solicitor for Alexander Urquhart the executor.
j19-1m

Real Estate.

TO LEASE—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stable, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or singly $225 each. Postoffice box 381.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

W. J. STODDART,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler

New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.